Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,094. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: CLOUDY and THREATENING.

Wheat, 87⅝ cents; corn, 31⅝ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Stock market fairly active and buoyant.

A bold highway robbery in New-Jersey.—Page 2.

Cause of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright's resignation.—Page 2.

Mrs. Barbara Orr killed herself by inhaling gas.—Page 2.

Latest features of the Bay State Gas litigation.—Page 9.

Annual meeting of the St. Luke's Hospital corporation.—Page 9.

Souffle won the Hunters' Handicap, at Morris Park.—Page 7.

Ten Armenians are passed by the Ellis Island officers.—Page 8.

The Western Freight Association decided to advance rates.—Page 2.

Judge Gaynor makes a plea for the pardon of John Y. McKane.—Page 9.

Gen. Collis explains his plans for the paving of Fifth Avenue.—Page 9.

Commander Booth tells how the churchless people may be reached.—Page 9.

An inspection showed the scales in Washington Market to be accurate.—Page 9.

The German American Union complains of the lack of school facilities.—Page 8.

Three contestants in the masters' chess tournament are tied for the lead.—Page 9.

Senator Hill says many Federal office holders in New-York are for Bryan.—Page 2.

Arrangements for the marine sound-money parade are nearly completed.—Page 8.

Five thousand persons attended the funeral of Henry E. Abbey yesterday.—Page 8.

The attempt to secure the adoption or authorization of a National flower has been renewed.—Page 9.

Daniel G. Griffin, National Democratic candidate for Governor, visited headquarters in this city.—Page 2.

Miss Edith Shepard was married in the Shepard Memorial Church at Scarborough yesterday to Ernesto G. Fabbri.—Page 5.

Wheat went 1 cent higher yesterday in Chicago for December futures and ¾ cent in this market for the same option. Nearly 15,000,000 were traded in here.—Page 5.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in this city yesterday and decided to elect a missionary Bishop for the See of Duluth to-day.—Page 11.

Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Minister of Transportation, said yesterday that American railway roadbeds are equal to those of England, and that the equipment is superior.—Page 12.

The Secretary of State yesterday settled the Ward-Fairchild Congressional contest in the Westchester district in favor of Ward, who now stands as the regular Republican nominee.—Page 2.

The great sesquicentennial jubilee of Princeton University began in earnest yesterday. President Patton delivered a sermon on "Religion and the University," and President Eliot and other notables made addresses.—Page 8.

"Will" Block, manager of the "Pudd'n Head Wilson" Company denies that William Jennings Bryan ever wrote to him asking for a place as press agent. Some alleged correspondence bearing on the case and a renewal of the story.—Page 9.

"Tom" Watson has sent an ultimatum to Chairman Jones. It was presented to Mr. Jones yesterday by Populist Committeeman Washburn. Its nature was not made public further than by the assertion that Watson wants vindication.—Page 2.

SUICIDE ON RICHARD PECK.

Frederick S. Penfield of West Haven Shoots Himself in Stateroom.

Frederick S. Penfield, a well-dressed man, about twenty-two years old, of West Haven, Conn., was found dead in his stateroom on the New-Haven Line boat Richard Peck, on her arrival here yesterday morning. He had shot himself through the heart.

On the inside of a cigarette case he had written. "I suppose some people would call me a coward, but I cannot help it." On the inside of a pocketbook was written: "I am not crazy or drunk. Take my body to New-Haven."

A pawn ticket issued by a New-Haven pawnbroker bore the date of the preceding day. The steward of the boat discovered the suicide yesterday morning on the boat's arrival, when he went to wake Penfield. No one had been attracted by the pistol shot during the night. The body was partially dressed. It was removed to the Morgue. Later in the day a telegram from Smith Penfield of New-Haven was received, saying the body would be called for at night.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The young man who committed suicide on the steamer Richard Peck last night is F. S. Penfield, whose father lives in West Haven. No cause can be assigned for the suicide here. Penfield was married in August to a Miss Penfield of South Royalton, Vt. It was learned here this afternoon that Penfield traded his watch yesterday afternoon for the revolver with which he ended his life. Penfield was well thought of here.

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE.

Engagements from Abroad for Firms in This Country.

More gold from Europe was the word among the bankers and brokers yesterday. The gold engagements from abroad included the following: Lazard Frères, $1,500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,000,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, $750,000; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $500,000; W. H. Crossman & Brother, $500,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $275,000.

August Belmont & Co. received $21,000 by the steamship Yucatan, from Havana, and Lazard Frères had a consignment of $330,000 on the vessel. Transfers to the Treasury from the South and West amounted to $170,000, a gain to the Treasury of $50,000.

Lazard Frères deposited about $500,000 in the Sub-Treasury for examination. The currency withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury amounted to about $450,000, most of which went to New-Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £900,000. It is for shipment to the United States.

51,000 for McKinley in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—There was a meeting here this evening of the Executive Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs, and the result of an independent poll of the State by postal cards was announced. From the postal card vote it was calculated that the State would give McKinley 51,000 majority.

The City's Registration.

The corrected official figures give the total registration in New-York City this year as 330,976.

LIEUT. WISE'S ESCAPE

HIS KITE BROKE AS HE PREPARED TO ASCEND.

An Experiment Yesterday at Governors Island with Man-Carrying Kites Which Might Have Ended Disastrously—The Lieutenant Had Just Seated Himself in the Chair When the Contrivance Broke—The Principle Involved.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, stationed at Governors Island, who has been experimenting with man-carrying kites, for use in reconnoitering and signaling in field work, had a narrow escape from being the victim of his own experiments yesterday.

The kites used by Lieut. Wise, which are a modification of Hargrave's kites, have been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. They are flown three at a time, one beyond another, tandem fashion, on the same line. Dummies have heretofore been used to test their carrying power. The Lieutenant decided to make an ascent himself yesterday. Two of the kites had a spread of ninety square feet each of cloth, and one twenty-four square feet.

They were ranged in a row on the ground, one end tilted up, to catch the air when pulled upon. The cord was a half-inch rope, which was attached to a windlass, to take the strain. Between the kites and the windlass eight men were stationed to give the kites their start and to regulate the playing out of the cord or cable.

Attached to the cable, about a foot below the lowest kite, was a pulley, from which was rigged a boatswain's chair, one end of a line through the pulley block being attached to the chair and the other being left free. The purpose of this was to enable the observer to take his seat after the kites had been raised to a point where they would be steady. The pulley rope was 2,500 feet long and capable of sustaining a weight of 900 pounds, while the kites were planned to lift a weight of 186.9 pounds. The Lieutenant weighs about 130 pounds.

As the kites were raised, the chair was held down on the ground, while the other end of the rope was played out along with the kite cable, until the kites had obtained a height of 200 feet. They were then held taut, and the chair and lanyard were carried to a point immediately beneath them.

The Lieutenant seated himself in the chair and was about to make the free end fast, after which the kites were to be permitted to ascend, carrying the observer up with them. Just at that moment there was a slacking of the cable, the pulley fell to the ground, and the kites, tumbling and diving, gradually settled to a point back of Fort Columbus, just south of Castle William.

They were recovered, and on examination it was found that the beam forming the central spine of the lowest kite had broken, and the kite itself was torn all to pieces. This had released the cable and pulley.

"No one was hurt," Lieut. Wise said afterward. "It might have been a serious accident, but fortunately the spine of the lower kite broke before I had clamped the pulley cord which was to take me up, and while I was still on the ground.

"I was very cautious, and did not wish to rise before I had made sure that the kites were secure. I have not the slightest doubt that the kites would have taken me as high as any man would desire to go. I cannot speak of the kites or their construction, as you know that as an officer of the army I am not at liberty to do so."

The frames of the kites, which are made of Norway pine and are braced with wire, form the outlines of a parallelopipedon, and the cloth, which is a sail cloth, is wrapped about either end, the central portion being open. Raised end on to the wind, these contrivances called kites act as aeroplanes, the cables being made fast to the interior bracings a little forward of the centre. Lieut. Wise has been at work perfecting them for some time, carrying his operations into the night, when the whereabouts of the fliers was indicated by lanterns attached to them.

GIRLS AVENGE INSULTS.

Young Man of Mount Vernon Waylaid and Beaten.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Eugene Fleisch, a member of the Eleventh Separate Company, and assistant manager of the Boedecker dyeing establishment, was waylaid last night by half a dozen girls, who beat his head against a stone wall and threw him to the pavement, where they pummeled him, and tore his clothing. The girls are employed in the Lenox laundry. They are Elsie Blatz, Emma Spunknagel, Margaret and Emma Togan, and Maggie Shine. They say Fleisch made insulting remarks to and about them. Police Commissioner Taylor says the girls have good reputations.

Silver Meeting Broken Up.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20.—A free silver meeting to be addressed by G. E. Taylor, a colored editor of Iowa, broke up in a riot here to-night. Mr. Taylor was assigned to speak in the Eleventh Ward, a strong colored centre. From the first the crowd was boisterous and inclined to embarrass the speaker. Soon they yelled him down. After a few moments he began again, but was obliged to retreat from the platform amid a shower of eggs, the police escorting him to his carriage. No arrests were made.

The Frankes and Meyer Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Grand Jury voted a true bill to-day against Emil Franke, Gustave Franke, now in New-York, and Fred Meyer, charging them with grand larceny. The men kept a department store in North Avenue, and John Hohl and Emily Hohl of 428 Larrabee Street, and Gustave Bisb of 198 Vine Street accuse them of the larceny of $1,900. The store was closed recently. Hohl and his wife were employed in the store, and the former is said to have had charge of the books.

Mr. Outhwaite Seeks to be a Judge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Ex-Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio is here for the purpose of getting the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. Mr. Outhwaite has a life position worth $7,000 a year as a member of the Board of Customs Appraisers, located in New-York City; but his wife is ambitious for social distinction in the National capital, and longs to return here.

BRYAN IN M'KINLEY COUNTRY.

Provoked by Republican Cheers into Making Sharp Remarks.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 20.—A sortie into Major McKinley's old Congressional district was the most interesting feature of Mr. Bryan's last day in Ohio, which began at Bellaire at 6 A. M. and ended with a speech at Sandusky to-night, several hours behind the time called for by the programme.

The loyalty of the Republican candidate's former Congressional district was manifested at several places by demonstrations intended to counteract the enthusiasm for the Democratic nominee. The manner in which the supporters of the Republican ticket showed their political feelings was the same at every place where such demonstrations occured.

At Wellsville, the first town within the district at which Mr. Bryan spoke, the attempt to offset any influence his appearance and speech might have was particularly marked. Yellow badges, yellow neckties, yellow hat bands, with yellow streamers tied to brooms, and yellow flags were numerous. Cheers for McKinley were heard frequently, and Mr. Bryan's address was interrupted so often that he finally turned on his annoyers and said:

"My friends, I am glad to know that there are those here who cheer for him, because I want to ask them which McKinley they cheer for—the McKinley who six years ago wanted more money, or the McKinley of this year, who doesn't want any more money? [Cheers.]

"Do you want the one who six years ago believed in the American people having an American system of finance, or do you want the one who believes now in the American people having an English system of finance? [Cheers.]

"Do you believe in the one that attended a convention and wrote a platform which declared that the American people from tradition and interest are in favor of bimetallism, or do you believe in the one who says that the American people can have bimetallism whenever foreign nations will let us have it?" (Cheers.)

This rallied his supporters, and they cheered him from that time on with a heartiness that made him understand his standard had still plenty of followers. It was the same at East Liverpool, where golden-hued personal adornment was practiced to quite as large an extent. Bellaire and Martin's Ferry also furnished gatherings in which the insignia of the gold standard was prominently displayed.

The earlier part of Mr. Bryan's trip today brought him to places along the west bank of the Ohio River. He made a little foray into Pennsylvania, and spoke at Rochester and New-Brighton, in that State.

Youngstown gave him his greatest reception, at least 20,000 being in one of the three audiences he addressed there. His speeches numbered twenty-one, and were delivered at Bellaire, Martin's Ferry, Bridgetown, Steubenville, Toronto, Wellsville, East Liverpool, Rochester, Penn.; New-Brighton, Penn.; Youngstown, (three times,) Alliance, Ravenna, Kent, Akron, (two,) Medina, Elyria, and Sandusky, (two.)

WARDEN FALLON WINS.

The Court of Appeals Says His Removal Was Unjustifiable.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the order and judgment of the lower court in the case of The People, ex. rel., John J. Fallon, against Robert J. Wright, as Commissioner of Correction of New-York City, appellant.

This was an appeal from an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, made upon certiorari, reversing a determination of Robert J. Wright, as Charities Commissioner, which removed John J. Fallon from the office of Warden of the City Prison Jan. 21 last. Fallon was a veteran, and under the law he could not be removed except upon charges proved, after a hearing.

John J. Fallon was removed from his position as Warden of the Tombs by Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright, after a trial on two charges, which had been preferred against him on information furnished by his subordinates.

One charge was to the effect that Fallon had allowed visitors to call indiscriminately on Walter L. S. Langerman while he was confined in the prison on the charge of assaulting Barbara Aub. This charge he controverted by showing that the only visitor allowed to visit Langerman at times not embraced in the prison rules was a clergyman.

The other charge was that Fallon had cruelly treated Louis A. Herman, a cripple, who was awaiting trial for wife murder, and who has since paid the death penalty for his crime. In this case it was shown that Herman was impudent and insubordinate, and that he had been punished for his insolence by being placed in a dark cell. It was also alleged by the defense that Deputy Warden O'Shea, the principal witness for the prosecution, had been put in the prison office for the purpose of spying upon the Warden.

Fallon was suspended from duty Jan. 6, and was removed from office Jan. 21, and John E. Van de Carr was appointed to succeed him. The deposed Warden thereupon appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that he was a veteran of the war, and as such could not be removed without cause, and that the charges made against him were not sustained so as to make a cause for his removal. The Court sustained this contention, and ordered his reinstatement. Commissioner Wright, who had removed Fallon, was not satisfied with this decision, and took the case to the Court of Appeals. Fallon has been victorious again, and the Commissioner is ordered to reinstate him. Fallon is entitled to his back pay from the time of his illegal removal.

Miss Uhl Is Engaged.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany, to Mr. Guy Thompson, a student in Yale University. The marriage will take place in Berlin in the early part of February.

Yarn Mills to Resume.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The Redman Manufacturing Company's works, at North Kingstown, whose output is Kentucky yarn, will start up Nov. 1, after a six months' idleness.

Bell Telephone Case Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The hearing of the Bell telephone case before the United States Supreme Court has been postponed to Nov. 9.

ARAGO WRECKED IN A FOG.

Seven Passengers Lost and Five of the Crew Missing.

EMPIRE CITY, Oregon, Oct. 20.—During the prevalence of a dense fog this morning the steamer Arago, commanded by Capt. Reed, ran ashore on the North Spit, entrance to Coos Bay Harbor, on the Southern Oregon coast, and is a total wreck.

The names of those supposed to be lost were received by the Oregon Coal and Navigation Company, owners of the steamer, late this evening. They are as follows:

BROWN, WALTER E., chief engineer.
FERNANDEZ, FRANCISCO, chief cook.
McGRAW, E. M., steerage passenger.
KRUGER, J.
McDADE, A.
NORMAN, JOHN, of Marshfield, Oregon, cabin passenger.
PARKS, F. S.
PATIENCEO, G.
PATTERSON, RICHARD, chief steward.
SANDER, HARRY, seaman.
WALL, H. E., fireman.
WHITTLE, WILLIAM.

Among the missing are C. F. McCollum, purser; F. Warner, first officer; J. Banks, second officer; C. Croghan, first assistant engineer; P. Friel, second assistant engineer.

It is not known how many passengers were aboard the vessel at the time of the wreck.

The Arago was the first steel ship ever built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. She was 947 tons gross, 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 16 feet deep.

The Arago sailed from San Francisco on the 17th for Coos Bay. She arrived yesterday, discharged her cargo, and sailed for San Francisco this morning, heavily loaded and with a number of cabin and steerage passengers.

The survivors were brought to Empire City on the tugboat Columbia. None of the bodies of the lost have been recovered.

THE VIGILANCIA AT HAVANA.

The Story About the Firearms at Morro Castle Doubted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—State Department officials discredit the sensational features of a story published this morning from Key West regarding the detention of the Vigilancia in Havana Harbor last Friday, and are confident that the account of the affair received by The United Associated Presses directly from Havana Saturday night was thoroughly reliable.

According to the story published to-day, the guns of the Morro Castle were trained on the Vigilancia and a demand was made for the surrender of an alleged Spaniard who had come from New-York on the Vigilancia, en route for Mexico.

According to the story received by The United Associated Presses, Capt. McIntosh was called upon by the police of Havana to surrender his passenger, and refused. No intimation was given that the demand of the police was backed by a display of force in Morro Castle, and nobody in the State Department believes there was such a display.

Regarding the report that the Spanish authorities threatened to fire on their steamship, the Vigilancia, unless the Captain permitted the arrest of one of his passengers, the officials of the Ward Line said yesterday they knew nothing except what they learned from a brief cable. It stated that the Vigilancia had been detained three hours at Havana by an attempt on the part of the authorities to arrest a passenger. The arrest was not accomplished.

IN DANGER OF A BOYCOTT.

Armour's Desertion of Union Butchers Threatens to Make Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Armour's meat is in danger of a Washington boycott. Definite action is expected at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union here. At the meeting held last night by the union, a communication from the Butchers' Union of Chicago was read, which stated, in effect, that Armour & Co. have violated their contract with the Butchers' Union in regard to the employment of union men, and that the Chicago union has placed a boycott on the meat. The letter requested the Central Labor Union to indorse the boycott.

When President Spohn called the attention of the eighteen organizations represented at the meeting last night to this boycott, he declared it probable that it would extend to every city in the Union where Armour & Co. ship meat. The organizations expressed themselves as being in favor of compelling the Chicago company to live up to its contract with the union butchers, but asked to have the matter referred to the local unions for further discussion.

After considerable consideration had been given the matter, President Spohn referred it to the local unions, with instructions to report back to the Central Labor Union at its next meeting.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TEXAS.

Capt. Glass Held Wholly Irresponsible for the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Secretary Herbert to-day made public the findings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the grounding of the battleship Texas at Newport, R. I., on Sept. 16 last.

The court finds that Chief Machinist J. L. Hunley operated the port engine without observing for himself the correctness of the signals, and that the starboard engine failed to respond to the signal to back for a minute or more for causes at the time not understood. Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, Assistant Engineer A. W. Hinds, and Chief Engineer W. S. Moore are also blamed. The court is of the opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Chief Engineer W. S. Moore, United States Navy, and that he be censured by the commander in chief of the North Atlantic station; that Assistant Engineer A. W. Hinds, United States Navy, and Chief Machinist J. L. Huntley, United States Navy, be publicly reprimanded in general orders by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and that no further action be taken in the case of Capt. Henry Glass, United States Navy, commanding the United States steamship Texas.

Admiral Bunce approves the finding of the court, as also does Secretary Herbert.

Herbert to Talk in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary Herbert is going to Alabama to make at least three sound-money speeches in the Congressional district he formerly represented. He will favor the election to Congress of Thomas H. Clark, Chairman of the State Sound Money Committee, who has the Republican indorsement. The Secretary expects to leave Washington Tuesday.

CASTLES HELD FOR TRIAL

THEIR BONDS RENEWED AND THEY ARE RELEASED.

Evidence Regarding Their Thefts in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court—Furriers Testify to the Recovery of Goods Stolen from Them—An Effort to Have the Trial Fixed for the Central Criminal Court Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, who were remanded last Tuesday under a charge of stealing a number of valuable furs and various other articles and released upon furnishing bail in the sum of £40,000 for their appearance in court to-day, were again arraigned in the Great Marlborough Street Police Court this morning, and fully committed for trial at the Clerkenwell Sessions, their case coming up on Nov. 2. The bail that was furnished at the last hearing was renewed and the prisoners were set at liberty pending their trial.

As was the case upon the occasion of last Tuesday's hearing, the court room was crowded with friends of the defendants, curiosity seekers, &c. Before the proceedings were opened the Hon. J. R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, had an interview with Mr. Castle in an ante-room. Mrs. Castle wore a light-colored dress. She looked somewhat pale when she entered the court room, but did not display anything like the nervous agitation which she so plainly showed at her last appearance in court.

Testimony for the Prosecution.

One of the saleswomen employed in the establishment of Gustav Ellis, fur dealer, of Regent Street, was called to the witness stand and testified to the loss by her employer on Oct. 1 of a sable muff, which was subsequently found in the rooms of the prisoners at the Hotel Cecil. The witness said that on the date mentioned Mrs. Castle, with her son, came to Ellis's store and showed two chinchilla skins, which she desired to have matched. Close to where Mrs. Castle stood was a case containing a sable muff. When, after a short absence in another part of the store, the witness returned to where Mrs. Castle was awaiting her, the latter made an excuse for leaving the building, promising to return in a half hour. Shortly after her departure the muff was missed from the case, the door of which was not closed, as usual. The next time witness saw the muff was after it had been removed from the prisoners' rooms to the police station. Witness positively identified the muff as the one which was missing from the store after Mrs. Castle's visit.

Andrew Swertzel, another fur dealer, testified to Mrs. Castle's visiting his establishment on the last of September. She came in alone, said the witness, but was followed in a short time by her son and husband, each of whom entered the store separately. While Mrs. Castle and the proprietor were talking with each other, Mr. Castle looked at some furs at some distance from where they stood, but Mr. Swertzel would not say that he touched any of them. The party soon afterward left the shop, Mrs. Castle remaining a few minutes after her husband and son had gone.

The next day Mrs. Castle called at the store in the morning and showed some chinchilla skins which she wanted to have matched. She inquired regarding a cape, the price of which was £45, but declined to pay that amount for it, offering £3 less. Her son came in while she was there and they departed together. Witness did not miss anything at the time of Mrs. Castle's visit, and did not know he had been robbed until he identified some of the articles taken from the rooms in the hotel in which the prisoners lived. The articles were in that part of the show room in which Mr. Castle stood upon the occasion of Mrs. Castle's first visit to his establishment.

Other furriers identified the property found in the possession of the prisoners as belonging to them, and a plated toast rack and cream jug bearing the stamp "Hotel Cecil" were identified by the manager of that hotel.

After the circumstances attending the arrest of the prisoners had been testified to by detectives, the prosecution rested.

Committed for Trial.

Magistrate Newton committed the prisoners for trial at the Clerkenwell Sessions.

Mr. Charles Matthews, counsel for the defense, asked that the defendants be committed for trial in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, instead of the ordinary sessions. His grounds for making this request, he said, were that the anxiety of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Castle in San Francisco that they should receive the benefit of all available testimony in their favor was very great, and the committal of the prisoners for trial in the Old Bailey Court would allow them time to come to England, bringing with them medical evidence of the mental irresponsibility of Mrs. Castle.

Magistrate Newton said that he was unable to comply with the request, as he was acting under directions to send all cases of shoplifting to the sessions.

Mr. Matthews then said he had no doubt that he would be able to obtain an adjournment of the case from the Clerkenwell Sessions Court, in order to enable witnesses from America to be present at the trial.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and reserved their line of defense.

Evidence from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Attorney J. B. Reinstein, who has charge of the San Francisco end of the Castle cases, said today that nearly 100 affidavits had been sent to London from this city to show the unsound condition of Mrs. Castle's mind. They were from nearly every storekeeper with whom she had business dealings. In case they shall not be available, at least one witness will be sent over to give testimony. To-day, Mr. Reinstein said there would be no trouble in showing that the lady was mentally irresponsible.

Shot by a Squirrel Hunter.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 20.—Reuben Lawrence, aged sixty years, shot and killed Joseph Deur in the latter's grove on the outskirts of the city this morning. Lawrence went hunting, with his grandson, and entered the grove. Deur fired shots from his revolver at Lawrence, and then attempted to arrest him. There was a struggle, and the gun in Lawrence's hands was discharged, tearing a gaping wound through the heart of Deur

BARS CUT AT SING SING.

Clever Preparations for an Escape Through the Hospital.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison this morning discovered a very clever attempt on the part of some convict in the hospital to escape. Suspicion attaches to a man who was removed from the hospital a few days ago.

Some one had cut half a dozen of the bars of a window in the room formerly occupied by Maria Barberi. This apartment is on the third floor, and adjoins the hospital proper. The cutting was discovered by means of a system of having all bars tested at stated intervals. The keeper, on going his rounds this morning, found half a dozen of the iron bars sawed all but through, just enough connection being left to keep them in place. The cuts were hidden by little pieces of wood and a covering of lime. The prisoner would have had to drop a long distance, but a rope could easily have been made of bedclothing. It is supposed that more than one prisoner was concerned in the scheme.

GOLDEN MISSION JUBILEE.

Congregationalists Celebrate an Anniversary in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Congregationalists from near and far were assembled in Boston to-day, to attend the golden jubilee of the American Missionary Association.

The floor and first gallery of Tremont Temple were well filled when the annual convention opened at 2 P. M. On the platform were seated prominent churchworkers, and Gov. Roger Wolcott, Mayor Josiah Quincy, and the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, who made the addresses of welcome, together with President Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., the presiding officer of the convention.

The Rev. Edward M. Noyes of Newton, Chairman of the Music Committee, conducted the devotional service. Treasurer Hubbard presented his annual report. The Rev. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn read the fiftieth annual report of the Executive Committee.

The sessions will continue to-day.

SENATOR MORRILL RE-ELECTED

He Has Been in the United States Senate Nearly Thirty Years.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day elected the Hon. Justin S. Morrill as United States Senator to succeed himself for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1897. The vote in the House was: Morrill, 217; Herbert F. Brigham, (Dem.,) 17. There being no Democrats in the Senate, Morrill's election by that branch was unanimous. The joint session to-morrow to complete the election will simply be a formal proceeding.

Mr. Morrill is in his eighty-seventh year. He began his National career when he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He served continuously in the House until March 4, 1867, when he succeeded Locke P. Poland in the Senate. He has been in the United States Senate ever since.

A Robber Proves a Murderer.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—The "lone highwayman" who has robbed twenty-three different parties in and around Denver, protecting himself from capture by the free use of his revolver, proved to be, by his own confession, a California murderer. He also committed the murder of Joel Ashworth in Denver, which raised great excitement at the time of the crime, and which was ascribed to the jealousy of a woman. His name is Albert H. Downen. He was hauled in in a police drag net last evening and broke down. He stated that in 1885 he murdered a man in St. James Park, San José, Cal., who resisted his attempt to rob him, and a few days later killed a woman whom he tried to rob. He was at one time an inmate of San Quentin Penitentiary, in California. He was engaged in robbing Southern Pacific trains previous to this. He went to Montana after his release from San Quentin, and then drifted to Cheyenne and Denver.

Snow in Three States.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—Snow fell here steadily for two hours this forenoon.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 20—Three inches of snow fell in Wels, Hamilton County, this morning. A slight fall also occurred in this city and county this morning.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 20.—A heavy snowstorm set in here yesterday. The storm continued all day, and full four inches of snow fell.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are cloudy and threatening weather.

The barometer has fallen during the day from New-York southward to Florida and in the extreme Northwest; it has risen in the Central Mississippi Valley and to the north of the lower lake region. The depression which was central to the north of Lake Ontario yesterday morning has apparently moved to the northward, but the barometer continues low to the north of Lake Huron, and it is highest to the east of New-England. It is warmer generally in the Southern Middle and New-England States, and in the lower lake region, and it is cooler in the central valleys. Local showers are reported from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, New-York, and Michigan, and cloudiness continues generally throughout the Northern States east of the Mississippi. The weather is clear in the South Atlantic States, and generally clear to the west of the Mississippi. The weather will continue fair from New-York southward to the East Gulf States, and it will be generally fair in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	45	47	48
6 A. M.	40	48	49
9 A. M.	42	52	55
12 M.	46	56	59
4 P. M.	46	54	59
6 P. M.	46	54	58
9 P. M.	45	53	56
12 P. M.	42	53	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....54⅝
Weather Bureau.....51
Corresponding date 1895.....44
Corresponding date for last twenty years....55

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 7.

M'LAUGHLIN IS RESTORED

COURT OF APPEALS SUSTAINS HIS CONTENTIONS.

The Inspector's Conviction Is Reversed by the Court of Last Resort and He Is Thereby Restored to His Old Position on the Police Force—History of the Case—Dr. Parkhurst Protests Against the Ruling of the Court.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted Inspector McLaughlin of the New-York police force a new trial, and allowed him to move for a change of venue.

The court's decision is on an appeal from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment entered upon the verdict of a jury finding McLaughlin guilty of the crime of bribery and extortion.

The opinion is a long one. It is written by Judge Martin, and there is no dissenting opinion. Judge Martin says, in part:

"The appellant had a right to apply for a removal of the action to another county upon the ground that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in New-York City. That the right thus given is a substantial one and has always been regarded as of great importance to a defendant is manifest. Of this right defendant has been deprived. The District Attorney, when he insisted upon proceeding with the trial, in defiance of this right, did so at his peril, although he obtained an improper and irregular order in form setting aside the defendant's application and stay. When that order was reversed the logical result of the decision was to invalidate the proceedings intermediate to the order and its reversal. The record fails to disclose any reason for the omission of the Appellate Division to grant the relief to which he was apparently entitled. With the condition of affairs that existed at the time of the second trial it was impossible for the Appellate Division to properly determine that the defendant's trial was fair and impartial.

The Court's Opinion.

"We are unable to discover any process by which that court could determine that there was not an atmosphere of prejudice surrounding the court and pervading the jury box which affected, if it did not control, the result. We think the court should have set aside the trial and all proceedings intermediate. The granting of the order appealed from and its reversal permitted the defendant to retain his motion to change the place of trial and stayed the proceedings upon the indictment until it was heard and determined.

"The tests employed by the District Attorney for the alleged purpose of determining the intelligence of jurors were unusual, if not extraordinary. We think the employment of extraordinary educational tests in the examination of jurors is not to be encouraged. On the trial there was no evidence that McLaughlin had made any threat whatever to Seagrist or that any money was paid by the latter at the time or in relation to the transaction alleged in the fifth count of the indictment.

"We are of the opinion that the other transactions, in the instances to which we have specially referred, were improper, and that the Court erred in admitting them and in charging the jury that it might take them into consideration in determining the innocence or guilt of the defendant. The trial court erred in admitting evidence tending to show payments to McLaughlin through Sergt. Burns. A memorandum made by a witness cannot be admitted to prove the conclusion of the witness, his purpose or the object of another person. We think this evidence was clearly inadmissible.

Other Questions Undecided.

The Court concludes as follows: "There are many other exceptions in the case which present questions interesting and important, but it is quite impossible, within the limits to which this opinion should be confined, to discuss them all, as the attention of the parties has already been called to them by the arguments and briefs of counsel, which have been made and submitted upon the appeals in this case. Presumably any errors presented by these exceptions will be avoided upon a retrial, and no further discussion of them at this time is deemed necessary.

"These considerations lead to the conclusion that the order appealed from should be modified by providing that all proceedings after the motion papers to change the place of trial and the stay granted by Judge Pratt were served, be set aside, including the trial and judgment of the Appellate Division, affirming the judgment of conviction, and that the defendant have leave to renew his application for a change of the place of trial upon the papers already served, and such additional papers as he may serve at least two days before a Special Term held in and for the City and County of New-York, upon ten days' notice by either party; that the stay be continued until the hearing and determination of such application, and as so modified the order be affirmed, and that the judgment appealed from and the judgment of conviction be reversed and a new trial granted."

THE McLAUGHLIN CASE.

Charges Against the Inspector—History of the Case.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters when he was indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which held so protracted a session last year investigating the charges of corruption made against the police. A number of indictments were found against the Inspector, charging him with extortion and accepting bribes. The indictment on which he was tried twice charged him with having, in conjunction with his Ward Man, James Burns, extorted $50 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., a dealer in second-hand building materials, to prevent police interference with him for incumbering the sidewalk with material from an old building which he was engaged in demolishing. This transaction was alleged in the indictment to have occurred on Nov. 21, 1891, when McLaughlin was in command of the First Precinct. Immediately after the finding of the indictment the Inspector was arrested. He was subsequently released on $30,000 bail. He was also suspended from duty by the Police Commissioners. The first trial of the accused on the indictment began on April 16, 1895, before Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After three weeks spent in the tedious examination of talesmen, a jury was finally secured on May 8, and the taking of testimony began the following day. The examination of the witnesses, the summing up of counsel, and the

charge to the jury lasted only three days, and the case was given to the jury on the evening of May 10. The jury, after being locked up until Saturday afternoon, May 11, failed to agree, and Justice Barrett reluctantly was compelled to discharge it. The jury stood 10 to 2 for conviction.

District Attorney Fellows immediately gave notice that he would call the Inspector for a second trial on the same indictment in the same court, and before the same Judge, on May 20. The counsel for the defense protested against being forced to trial again at so short a notice, but the protest was of no avail. Then the counsel for the defendant made application to Justice Pratt for an order requiring the counsel for the people to show cause why a change of venue should not be granted the defendant. The application for the change of venue was based upon the allegation that in the condition of public feeling engendered by the first trial, the defendant would be deprived of a fair trial in this city. It was desired by the defense that the case should be heard in Saratoga. The order was granted and was made returnable June 3. The papers were served on the District Attorney May 18, and accompanying them was a stay until the argument had been heard. The counsel for the people thereupon obtained from Justice Andrews an order to show cause why the stay granted should not be vacated, and this order was made returnable before Justice Ingraham at 10:30 A. M. May 20, the day which had been set for the second trial. This order was served on the counsel for the defense at 7 o'clock that morning. When the case was called before Justice Ingraham, Col. James, the senior counsel for the defendant, objected to the proceedings on the ground that Justice Ingraham had no jurisdiction. The court overruled the objection and ordered the argument on the application for a change of venue to proceed at once.

Col. James refused to proceed with the argument, and Justice Ingraham thereupon denied the motion for a change of venue and ordered the trial to proceed forthwith. The trial went on, despite the defendant's protest, and resulted in a conviction on June 8. Subsequently, Justice Barrett, who had presided at the trial, sentenced the Inspector to two years and a half imprisonment at Sing Sing. Two appeals were then taken by the defense, one against the action of Justice Ingraham, in denying the motion for a change of venue, and the other against the conviction.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court heard the arguments on both appeals. It was held, Justice Rumsey writing the opinion, that the action of Justice Ingraham was erroneous, but the court also held that the trial, so far as the proceedings showed, was fair and impartial, and the court unanimously sustained the conviction. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals from this decision, and Justice Dickey, on March 18, 1896, granted an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted. This acted as a stay, and the Inspector remained out of prison on bail. The argument on the granting of the certificate of reasonable doubt was heard by Justice Dickey at Newburg, and the writ was granted. The case was argued before the Court of Appeals on May 26.

WILL GET BACK PAY.

McLaughlin's Position Is Still That of an Inspector.

The decision of the highest tribunal of the State being in favor of McLaughlin, much interest was manifested at Police Headquarters yesterday as to his status in the department. He was suspended immediately upon the filing of the indictments, and immediately after his conviction on his second trial the Police Commissioners adopted a resolution which, after reciting the fact of the conviction, provided that the appointment of McLaughlin be vacated, and "that he be dismissed from membership in the police force." Four days after the passage of tae resolution, after consulting with Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, it was rescinded, as it was deemed unnecessary, the conviction of a crime vacating the office held by the person so convicted.

The conviction having been reversed by the Court of Appeals, the decision of the court replaces McLaughlin in his position as an Inspector of Police. It also entitles him to back pay from June 10, 1895, amounting to over $4,500. He will, however, remain under suspension until some action shall be taken by the District Attorney, either to try him again or to have the indictments against him quashed. The indictments are of a similar nature to that on which he was tried, and it is presumed that the public prosecutors selected the strongest case on which to put him on trial.

Police Commissioner Parker, in discussing the matter yesterday, said: "The reversal of the conviction has the effect of putting McLaughlin in precisely the same position he was in the moment before his conviction. The conviction has been undone, and he stands now as though there had been no trial. The moment the decision of the court is entered he goes back to his old place, to wit: an Inspector of Police under indictment and suspension."

Police Commissioner Andrews was of the same opinion as his colleague. No action will be taken by the Commissioners until District Attorney Fellows shall come to a decision in the matter. Should the District Attorney decide not to try McLaughlin again, he will probably be put on trial before the Commissioners.

Assistant District Attorney Davis, in the absence of Col. Fellows, said yesterday that he was not prepared to indicate what action would be taken in regard to putting Inspector McLaughlin again on trial. The Inspector will continue under the bail of $30,000, which he renewed when the appeal to the Court of Appeals was taken by his counsel.

Dr. Parkhurst's Views.

When Dr. Parkhurst was informed of the decision of the Court of Appeals, he said:

"Is it not possible that a Court of Appeals may come to consider that its prime function does not consist so much in avenging the offended dignity of the law as in conjuring up erudite devices that advertise its own profundity, humiliate the inferior courts, disappoint the public and canonize the criminal?"

Maggie Geraty's Foot Worth $12,000.

Maggie Geraty was given a verdict yesterday for $12,000 against the National Ice Company for the loss of one of her feet. The case was tried in the Supreme Court. In August, 1894, a cake of ice fell from an ice wagon as Maggie was crossing East Forty-third Street, struck the child's leg and broke it. The leg was amputated at the knee.

For a defense to the action the company alleged that the driver of the ice wagon and his helper had left their route for the purpose of stealing ice and selling it to an Italian, and that as the employes were acting outside of their duty the company was not responsible for the negligence that caused the accident. When the case was first brought the company had its employes arrested for theft.

The case was on trial before Justice Daly and a jury for four days.

Mortar That Crumbled When Touched

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury examined the collapsed building at 1,078 Madison Avenue yesterday. They made a critical examination of the foundation wall, and found that the mortar consisted of one-tenth cement and nine-tenths of what appeared to be loam, with little or no sand in it. It crumbled when touched. The stones at the base of the wall were found to be too small and of irregular shape, and but one "header," or stone that extends clear through the wall was found.

The stones that were in the wall were uneven, and tended to weaken it. Coroner Fitzpatrick said it was the worst wall he ever saw. The inquest will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

Purify

Your blood and build up your system now and avoid pneumonia, bronchitis, and the grip. This medicine has power to keep you in good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

OFFICE HOLDERS FOR BRYAN.

The Administration Not Likely to Punish Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Hill complained to some of his friends to whom he communicated his regrets about the course of political events this year that one of the most provoking influences he had to deal with in such efforts as he made to organize a sound-money fight after the Chicago Convention was the crowd of free-silver and Bryan advocates in the Federal service in New-York. He gave instances of such conspicuous adhesion to the cause that began with censure of the Administration as to make it plain that there was ground for his complaint.

A Postmaster in Albany County, appointed as a special favor to a warm friend of the President; another prominent Democrat in Monroe County, selected upon equally good approval; another example in Genesee County, and a drove of lesser men in Post Offices throughout the State have been indicated as having by their courses denounced the Administration that appointed them to office.

It is admitted here by those who are aware of the facts that there is much truth in what Senator Hill had to say about Federal office holders. Some of them are supporting Bryan, and thus giving sanction to the implication that the Administration practically was condemned at Chicago, because it was not commended. Many suggestions have been made for the punishment of these offenders, none of whom has been so thoroughly convinced of the unworthiness of the Administration as to feel constrained to resign.

The President will not, it is believed by those who have heard him talk on the subject, act upon any of the suggestions that he remove conspicuous offenders, but will hold that the political course of every office holder shall be free from criticism unless his course shall be one inviting remonstrance or removal because he devotes more time to political work than he does to the public service in which he is employed.

To undertake to remove and supplant all the New-York Bryanite officeholders now would interfere, perhaps, with the public service unnecessarily. It also might put Democrats to some unpleasant trouble to establish complaints against Democrats who were to be removed, and cause general annoyance at a time when it would be almost inexcusable. It is known that most of the officeholders who have taken up the Bryan cause expect it will be successful, and that as a reward for their fidelity to the man who they expect will win, they will be retained in office for another four years. They depend for their justification and rewards entirely upon Bryan's election.

It is the assumption here that the election will take care of these place-holders who hope to be continued. Neither the Democrats who have general control of the departmental service in Washington, nor the Democrats who are not officeholders, will have to bother about the men who have been holding office at the hands of President Cleveland, and who are shouting for Bryan and free-silver coinage. It is believed there are Republicans enough about the State to keep "tab" of the anti-administration officeholders.

In the event of McKinley's success, these men, who might have expected to remain in office until their four-year terms should expire, may expect to be hunted out of their comfortable berths by Republicans who will insist that the "pernicious activity," of which they have been guilty, ought to have been punished by removal, and that men so unstable are not worthy the confidence of any administration.

Should Bryan succeed in getting control of the patronage, the deserters of the administration would not fare any better. Bryan is in favor of a "new deal," and to reward all the Popocrats who want office as a substantial assurance that they have been for something, he would be obliged to abandon the practice adhered to by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison of allowing appointive officers to complete their four-year terms unless there was some material reason for departing from that practice.

It would be perfectly safe to defy the indignation of the officeholder who had deserted one administration in order to secure "pie" from another administration. However, this is a matter which McKinleyites will be called upon to settle. If New-York Democrats are to be punished for becoming Popocrats while in office, Republicans will be the ones to indicate which Democrats should suffer the penalty.

Named for Two Emperors.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram from Bremen yesterday stating that the two fast twin-screw steamships now building for the company in the yards of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, at Stettin, will be named Emperor William the Great and Emperor Frederick.

The first will be of 13,800 tons register, 649 feet in length, 66 feet beam, 39 feet depth, and the second of 12,800 tons register, 600 feet in length, 64 feet beam, and 38 feet depth.

In connection with the naming of the steamers the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Germany:

His Majesty the Emperor and King has graciously instructed me to express to you his thanks for the information conveyed to him, according to which two vessels built in German yards, belonging to the well-known and trusty North German Lloyd, will bear testimony at home and abroad to the faithful remembrance in which the German people hold the grandfather and father of his Majesty.

(Signed.) COUNT MOLTKE,
Adjutant on Duty.

A Home for Friendless Women.

A respectable girl recently went before Magistrate Mott and asked to be committed to the House of the Good Shepherd. She was told that the institution was for wayward girls, and the magistrate said he knew of no institution to which to send her. There are places, however, in the city where homeless and friendless women may find refuge. The Day Star Home at 140 West Twenty-sixth Street is one of these. It was founded by Mrs. Edward G. Draper, known as Sister Charlotte. In the home 750 women have been clothed and fed and taken care of; employment has been found for 580 women, 70 returned to mothers, and 60 sent to maternity hospitals. Three hundred are now self-supporting. Sister Charlotte wishes to furnish another floor in the building and is much in need of clothing for the inmates. She invites the charitably inclined to visit the home and see for themselves what the work is.

Travelers to and from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived from Antwerp yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Westernland were Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. King, the Rev. W. O. Lamson, Dr. J. R. Lattimore, A. Mertens, and the Rev. G. Toberer.

Among those who will sail to-day on the American Line steamship St. Paul for Southampton are Prince A. Michaelovitch, Prince M. Hilkoff, Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, and Col. Chertkoff.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, for Liverpool, will take out, among others, Baron Berndt, Lord and Lady Playfair, and Mrs. Harold Sanderson.

EARNEST FOR SOUND MONEY

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN'S VIEW OF THE STATE'S CONDITION.

The Democrats in a State of Apathy—Some Gratifying Results of the National Democratic Campaign in the Upper Part of New-York State—Thousands of Democrats Expected to Vote Against Bryan and for Palmer.

Daniel G. Griffin, the candidate of the National Democracy for Governor, was in this City yesterday. He called at headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, for a time, and left before noon for Syracuse, where he had an engagement to speak last night.

Mr. Griffin has been campaigning in the larger cities up the State for a week or two, and he brought reports of his observations.

"The sound-money Democrats," he said, "are very earnestly at work at many points up through the State. From Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany, Auburn, Geneva come especially gratifying reports. If we had a little more time in which to perfect our organization, we should show some marked results in certain interior counties. As the matter stands, however, we have no cause for complaint. The campaign for Mr. Bryan is unlike any campaign that I have ever seen conducted by the Democratic Party in the State. There is a feeling of apathy all through the old Democratic organization. Thousands of Democrats in this State will undoubtedly vote against Mr. Bryan. The majority against him will be so large that very many old-line Democrats, no longer in doubt as to what will occur in this State, will, instead of voting for the Republican candidate as they originally intended, cast their ballots for Palmer and Buckner. This is eminently proper. Next to sound money is sound politics, and encouragement for those who are seeking to save the Democratic Party in this State can take no more appreciative form than voting for the candidates of the Indianapolis Convention."

Mr. Griffin has notified Chairman De Witt Warner of the Campaign Committee that he will be able to make a number of campaign speeches this week and next.

Reports were received from the Sound-Money Democrats of Rockland County. The conditions were reported to be very encouraging. One fact which was said to be particularly significant was that the Rockland County Sentinel of Haverstraw has declared for Palmer and Buckner.

The Campaign Committee of the National Democracy will hold meetings as follows to-night:

Sixteenth Assembly District, Houston Street and Eighth Avenue.—Speakers—Neil McNeill, Leonard Tuttle, R. B. Moffatt, and Thomas J. Falls. Banner raising at 8 P. M.

Seventeenth Assembly District, 832 Ninth Avenue.—Speakers—Leonard Tuttle, Calvin Tomkins, and A. A. Ailing.

Twentieth Assembly District, Schuler's Hall, 233 East Thirty-third Street.—Speakers—F. N. Holman, J. J. Frank, and B. F. Mahler.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 300 East Sixty-first Street. Headquarters.—Speakers—Frank N. Holman, Calvin Tomkins, and E. M. Fitzgerald.

The Gold Standard League of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at its clubrooms, 671 Gates Avenue, to-night. Thomas G. Shearman will be the principal speaker. The league is composed of advocates of the single tax who are doing earnest work for sound money.

QUAINT PARADE IN "DE ATE."

Even Pushcart Men to Take Part in a Wonderful Procession.

Everybody who lives in the Eighth Assembly District, in the heart of the east side, and supports Timothy J. Campbell for Congress, Charles S. Adler for the Assembly, and Major McKinley for the Presidency, is expected to take part in a parade to-night.

Butchers in their frocks and with their cleavers, bakers wearing their square caps, pushcart men with their carts, barbers, dentists, everybody mechanical, will march with the tools of his profession.

Three hundred men, mounted on the finest steeds that ever came out of street-car stables, will lead the procession, the Tenth Ward Athletic Club of 41 Canal Street. Samuel Solomon will be Grand Marshal. The reviewing stand will be in front of the headquarters of the Lincoln League, 272 Grand Street.

BISHOP SEYMOUR'S PROTEST.

He Calls on Voters to Sustain Sound Money and the Nation's Honor.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese of the Episcopal Church, Quincy, Ill., has come out with an open letter urging voters to stand by the cause of honest money and National integrity. The address is on the lines of Archbishop Ireland's manifesto, and is bound to carry the greatest weight among Episcopalians and religious people of other denominations.

Bishop Seymour has not participated in political discussion before for thirty years. Since before the war he has not, with a single exception, voted. He believes, he says, in leaving politics to the laity, and does not approve of any interference or participation by the clergy, except in special emergencies, as where a question of integrity and honor is involved, or the country is threatened with a calamity. With the expression of these beliefs Bishop Seymour prefaces his letter. He then goes on to state his conviction that such an emergency exists.

He says he does not believe certain of the leaders realize what they are doing in stirring up sectional strife and arraying the East against the West. He deprecates the attack upon the courts, and urges that every good citizen come to the support of this bulwark of their liberties.

In discussing the money issue, he says it has always been a trick of unscrupulous monarchs to rob their subjects by a debasement of the currency, but he did not believe our Government would be guilty of so heinous an offense. The letter was sent to-day to the anti-silver Democracy headquarters at the Palmer House, and will be put into shape to be added to the stock of campaign literature.

HARRISON'S TOUR BEGINS.

The ex-President Speaking to the People of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Ex-President Harrison to-day started on a two days' speaking tour. He traveled in a special train, and was accompanied by a number of political and personal friends. Stops were made at all way stations, even such points as Belt Crossing and Mooresville, where only a few dozens of people were gathered. The burden of Mr. Harrison's speeches was a protest against the free silver fallacy. He told how he had fought the fiat theory at all times, and urged his hearers to vote against cheap money.

At Martinsville, Spencer, and Worthington, towns of some importance, crowds of several thousand greeted the ex-President with every show of enthusiasm. It was estimated that the audience at Worthington numbered 20,000.

A crowd fully as large heard the ex-President at Princeton. Gen. Harrison spoke to-night at Evansville. He will return to Indianapolis to-morrow, speaking as he comes along.

INDIANA SURELY REPUBLICAN.

Eighty Per Cent. of the Labor Vote Will Go to McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Chairman Babcock is in receipt of a long official report from Congressman Overstreet, who has charge of the Congressional campaign in Indiana. The report is very comprehensive, and not only enters into details by districts, but discusses the general situation in the State.

In the opinion of Mr. Overstreet, the Republicans will carry nine out of the thirteen districts certain, and possibly eleven, will elect a Republican Legislature, and carry the State for McKinley "by a safe majority." He says that 80 per cent. of the labor vote of Indiana will be cast for McKinley, and that the railroad vote is practically solid, reports that they are nursing a secret purpose to plunge for Bryan being absolutely without foundation.

In the farming districts, where there were dangerous defections from the Republican ranks, a much better feeling exists, and the farmers are returning to the fold.

Reproductions of Colonial Silverware

After Paul Revere and other early American Silversmiths are an important feature in the annual fall exhibition of the

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths,

Broadway & 19th Street,
Fifth Avenue & 26th Street,
23 Maiden Lane.

MICHIGAN WILL GO RIGHT.

That Is the Opinion of Senator James McMillan.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan was at the Holland House yesterday. He has been East for some time receiving treatment for his eyes, but is going home to take part in the last days of the campaign. For many years he was Chairman of the Michigan Republican State Committee, and when not acting in that capacity has been actively connected with the management of the committee's affairs.

"I have kept thoroughly informed on the campaign in Michigan," said Senator McMillan to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and I believe McKinley will surely carry the State. Michigan is not a doubtful State this year. I believe we shall send nearly if not quite a solid delegation to Congress. Free silver may carry two or three of them, but most of them will be carried on the McKinley wave.

"The sound-money Democrats, under the lead of Don Dickinson, have been doing effective work. No one can predict the vote for Palmer and Buckner, because many Democrats who repudiate Bryan will vote for McKinley."

WARD THE REGULAR CANDIDATE.

Decision in the Westchester Congressional Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The Secretary of State to-night certified to the County Clerk of Westchester and the New-York City Police Commissioners the name of William L. Ward as the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, and Ward's name will go on the ballot in the Republican Party column.

Mr. Fairchild will have his name placed in the Independent column under an emblem of a streamer with the word "Protection" thereon.

The action of the Secretary of State was based on an order from Justice Chester vacating Justice MacLean's stay on the operation of Justice Edwards's order directing the Secretary of State to recognize Mr. Ward as the regular Republican Congressional candidate in the Westchester District.

MAJOR McKINLEY NOT IDLE.

But No Delegations Called on Him Yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Major McKinley had no delegations to-day, and he made no speeches, but he was not idle by any manner of means. There was a large number of callers at the house. Business men, politicians, commercial travelers, farmers, laboring men, actors, actresses, lawyers, and physicians were among the visitors who came to see the Republican candidate. Among his callers were J. J. Madison Vance of New-Orleans, who made one of the speeches seconding McKinley's nomination at St. Louis; Charles W. Anderson of New-York, and Robert H. Teboh of Massachusetts.

The word from New-Jersey to-night is that Gov. Griggs of that State will be here with his staff on Monday next, when the Newark delegation calls to pay its respects to Major McKinley.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Inspectors Bensel, Raynor, and Woods of the Health Department yesterday made their report of examination for tuberculosis in milch cows for the week ending Oct. 17. Eight herds, including 139 cows, were examined during the week. Of this number 27 were condemned as suffering from tuberculosis.

The largest herd examined was that of Embree Hill, whose stables are on Westchester Avenue, near Boston Road, William's Bridge. There were 125 cows in the herd, and the stable accommodations were described by the Inspector as satisfactory, but 26 of the cows were condemned as suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Hill has no permit for retailing milk, his dairy product being sold at wholesale rates to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Bark Lost Its Captain.

The Italian bark Feliciana Ferrari arrived yesterday from Colombo and Cochin, after a passage of 129 days. On April 22, while at Colombo, Capt. Massone, who had been acting strangely for several days, was found dead in his berth with a bullet wound in his head.

Capt. Oliveri then took charge. When in latitude 35.30, longitude 75, on Oct. 10, the bark encountered a West Indian hurricane and was much damaged.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The English "Sign of the Cross" company will sail from Liverpool for New-York next Saturday, with the scenery and costumes for Wilson Barrett's play. The play will be produced under the direction of Charles Frohman and Frank W. Sanger, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Nov. 9.

—Joseph Humphreys, stage manager for Charles Frohman, sails for London on the steamship St. Paul to-day to look after Mr. Frohman's early London productions at the Comedy Theatre. He will remain there about three weeks.

—August Van Biene, the actor-musician, will appear at the American Theatre with "The Broken Melody" Nov. 5 instead of Nov. 9. Ely Desmond will be his leading lady. The company will arrive in New-York on Oct. 31.

—E. J. Henley, who announced some time ago that he had retired permanently from the stage, will open the new Fourteenth Street Theatre, St. Louis, on Nov. 8. It is said that Mr. Henley has fully recovered his voice.

—The time of "Two Little Vagrants" has been extended two weeks at the Boston Museum. It will come to the Academy of Music here, following the engagement of the Mapleson Opera Company.

—Joseph Brooks, although improving rapidly after his long illness, has gone South, under the advice of his physician.

MR. WATSON'S TWO OFFERS

HE SUBMITS AN ULTIMATUM TO CHAIRMAN JONES.

It Is Taken to Chicago by Committeeman Washburn—Upon the Response He Gets Will Depend Watson's Attitude During the Remainder of the Campaign—Vindication Is What the Populist Candidate Wants—His Pride Aroused.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—George F. Washburn, the People's Party campaign manager in the West, returned hurriedly and unexpectedly from Mr. Watson's home to-night, and immediately asked for a conference with Senator Jones at the Auditorium annex. The meeting was held at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Washburn, as the personal representative of Watson, brought with him an ultimatum from Watson in the form of alternative propositions for submission to the Democratic Campaign Committee, and upon the acceptance of one or another will depend the attitude of Mr. Watson during the closing days of the campaign. Mr. Washburn said that telegrams would have to pass between him and Messrs. Reed and Watson before the developments of the conference could be made public, and nothing would be given out until to-morrow.

Just before going to the conference, Mr. Washburn said:

"Mr. Watson would rather be vindicated in his own town, in his own district, in his own State, and in the Nation than be Vice President. His Southern pride is aroused, and the people of Georgia are rallying around him because he is a Southerner. The nomination he received at St. Louis was forced upon him to unite our forces, and, being at the head of a larger force than that which elected Lincoln, he demands recognition and vindication, or he will fight.

"I believe that if Watson should issue a thrilling proclamation to his party to line up for Bryan it would be worth more than the efforts of a thousand speakers. The danger to-day is the stay-at-home Populists. His pen could bring out the last man, and now that all others have given up I have undertaken the task of bringing this about, and I believe I will be successful."

"Did Mr. Watson show you his letter of acceptance?"

"Yes, I read a copy. It is interesting political reading.

"Mr. Watson's throat is all right. He went to-day to Alabama and speaks at Birmingham to-morrow night. From there he will go to Tennessee, and then to North Carolina. The character of his addresses will depend on the result of my efforts. He will wait to hear from me."

"If Mr. Watson cannot be Vice President, would he accept a Cabinet position?"

"He would not if it was tendered him. He is only anxious that his party should come out of this contest in a manner that will reflect honor on it. Mr. Watson will enter actively into the campaign for the election of Bryan if such arrangements can be made as will satisfy his people.

"He thinks there must be an honorable union of forces rather than a surrender, and that his party must be recognized in this fight or the fusion arrangements in the different States will not be ratified by the people at the polls. His persistency in claiming the rights of his party has placed him in a false light. He will not be ignored."

NAMED POWERS UNANIMOUSLY.

Action of the New-Jersey Union County Democrats.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Union County Democratic County Convention, held here this afternoon, made these nominations: State Senator—Lawyer James Powers of Plainfield; Member of Assembly—William D. Wolfskiel, Elizabeth; John J. Woodruff, Elizabeth, and Noah Woodruff of Union; Sheriff—Jacob W. Sheppard of Elizabeth; Coroner—Dr. Elihu B. Silvers.

Prominent among those present was James E. Martine of Plainfield, familiarly known throughout the county as the "Farmer Orator." Martine was accompanied by his lemon, an article almost as inseparable to him as the coat he wears. He it was who presented before the convention the name of Lawyer James Powers for the office of State Senator. "Who is Mr. Powers?" was asked by a number of delegates. "Before we vote for a man we must know something about him." "Yes," suggested one, "he may be a goldbug, and goldbugs don't go here."

Clenching his teeth and grasping his lemon tightly, Martine, with a tragic air strode to the front of the platform, and, walking up and down, expressed himself as being astounded that any one would dare to insinuate that Jimmy Martine would place in nomination a goldbug. Rather than do such an act, said he, clasping his hands and gazing skyward, "I would die." The convention, convinced that the farmer orator was doing the square thing, nominated Powers unanimously.

WHERE FUSION HAS BEEN MADE.

Division of Democratic and Populist Electors Agreed To.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The following table, compiled from information furnished by the Democratic and Populist National Committees, shows the division of Electors on the National ticket in States where fusion has been effected:

State.	Populist.	Democratic.
Alabama	4	7
Arkansas	3	5
California	3	6
Colorado	4	..
Florida	4	..
Idaho	..	3
Illinois	..	24
Indiana	5	10
Iowa	3	10
Kansas	..	10
Kentucky	2	11
Louisiana	3	5
Massachusetts	1	14
Michigan	4	10
Minnesota	4	5
Missouri	4	13
Montana	1	2
Nebraska	4	4
New-Jersey	1	9
North Carolina	5	6
North Dakota	3	..
Ohio	5	18
Oregon	4	..
Pennsylvania	4	28
South Dakota	2	2
Utah	1	2
Washington	2	4
West Virginia	2	4
Wisconsin	3	9
Wyoming	2	1

The Kansas Democrats are pledged to vote for Watson if it is seen he has most votes in the Electoral College.

A SILVER ORATOR IN JAIL.

Almost a Riot over His Arrest in an Iowa Town.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 20.—Intense excitement prevails here over the arrest on Saturday of a free-silver orator. People are loud in their condemnation of what they call the high-handed action of the City Marshal, and declare that liberty of speech has been assailed. The affair came near ending in a riot, and it is probable that the adroit interference of ex-Sheriff Amos was all that prevented bloodshed.

A big silver rally was held here. During the day several curbstone orators collected crowds about them. One man caused much excitement by his utterances, and was arrested by the City Marshal for disturbing the peace. He was taken to jail, the crowd following along and protesting against his arrest. They threatened to break down the jail if the man was not set at liberty. The Marshal and Sheriff faced the mob with drawn revolvers, and warned them to disperse, but to no purpose.

"Let him out!" "Give him his liberty!" they cried.

Some took up stones, others secured clubs, while others brought logs for battering rams, and a general attack was about to be made, when ex-Sheriff Amos stepped forward and offered to pay the orator's fine if he was released at once. This was done.

LITTLE HOPE OF GEORGIA FUSION.

Democrats Reject the Haughty Proposition of the Populists.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia met here to-day, and after hours of consideration determined to decline the Populist ultimatum, the five-day limit of which expired to-day.

It was the unanimous agreement of the committee that the Populists were seeking to prevent a fusion, and that they would listen to no reasonable terms, though the consensus of opinion among the members present was that if the Populists had not themselves locked the doors against fusion the committee would cheerfully have negotiated for a satisfactory settlement.

The ultimatum of the Populists, however, refusing to consider Mr. Sewall as a factor in the contest, settled the matter. A resolution offered by Clark Howell to explain the end of negotiations by an address to the public was adopted.

The Populist Committee held another meeting to-night, and appointed a committee to make further overtures to the Democrats.

Ex-Gov. Fleming Bolts Bryan.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 20.—Judge S. Brooks Fleming of Fairmont, ex-Governor and one of the leading Democrats of the State, has announced his opposition to Bryan and the Chicago platform. He will be one of the prominent Democrats present at the big sound-money demonstration which will be held here Saturday, at which President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will speak.

FREIGHT RATES TO ADVANCE.

Decision of the Western Freight Association Made Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Freight rate adjusters representing thirty railroads in the Western Freight Association, met to-day in the Rookery Building to advance rates in wheat, corn, and cereals generally from Western points to Chicago. Rates on live stock are also to be advanced if members of the association arrive at an agreement. The meeting was called by the Presidents of the roads. Its ostensible purpose was to ratify the general advance decided upon for Nov. 2.

A consensus of opinion among the railroad magnates was that they might compel shippers to pay better prices for transportation, in view of the rising valuations of cereals, particularly wheat. Information of a reliable character to the effect that the association has ratified all advances under discussion has been obtained. The association has gone further and discussed additional advances. The intention of the railroad magnates to get a share of the expected prosperity after the Presidential election was conspicuous in their deliberations.

Rates on wheat will be advanced from 16 to 19 cents per hundred from Kansas City. The same advance will apply to corn and other grains. Live stock rates will advance from 3 to 5 cents.

Street Railway Men in Council.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The fifteenth annual convention of the American Street Railway Association began to-day in the Auditorium. About 200 delegates and over 1,000 representatives of street car manufactories are in attendance. President H. M. Little of New-York delivered his annual address. He deprecated the growing disposition of Goverament, both State and municipal, to increase the burden of taxation for street railways. With reference to the bicycle as a means of reduced revenues, he said that when the effects of the novelty have worn off there will still be found quite enough people who prefer street cars as a means of locomotion.

The report of Secretary Pennington showed the association to be prosperous in finances and membership. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway was elected to membership in the association. Papers will be read upon subjects related to electric railways and their construction and operation.

Control of the Seaboard Air Line.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The deal for the transfer of the control of the Seaboard Air Line system to the New-York syndicate has, it is stated, been closed, and the formal transfer of the property will be made in a few days. The syndicate still has thirty days in which to accept or reject the terms of the present owners, but it is understood that the syndicate will not take advantage of the time limit, being satisfied if the expert examination, which is now being made into the financial and physical condition of the property, verifies the last annual statement of President Hoffman. This examination will, it is said, be completed before the end of the week, and the property will then be formally turned over to the new owners.

A rumor was current to-day that President Hoffman had resigned, but he emphatically denied that he even contemplated such a step.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—William Huttinger, a peddler, last night shot and killed Mrs. Mary Kerstinger, and then shot and killed himself. Fourteen years ago the two were married and lived together but a short time, when the woman got a divorce. She has been married twice since then. Ever since they separated Huttinger has followed the woman and persecuted her.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 20.—John William Wiley, aged fourteen, of this city, was found mortally wounded Saturday afternoon, and died that night. A post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by a rifle bullet. Wiley had been hunting with other boys, who tell different stories. It is supposed he was accidentally shot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 20.—An attempt was made to wreck the second section of the Southwestern Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Millerstown at 2 o'clock this morning. Nobody was hurt. The pilot of the locomotive was knocked off by several cross ties, which had been fastened to the track.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The schooner Sylvia C. Hall brought into this port the crew of sixteen of the Norwegian bark Semiramis, from Pensacola, for Rio Janeiro, which was abandoned, waterlogged, Oct. 13. The Semiramis was owned by Albert Falk of Stevenger, Norway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Robert T. Swallow, a well-known local labor leader, who has of late been making speeches for Bryan, was found dead in the Cook County Democratic headquarters this morning. The gas was turned on full force, but not lighted, and the supposition is that Swallow committed suicide.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Oct. 20.—Marion Kennard of Badger Creek, Wise County, killed his wife and fourteen-year-old son Sunday. He failed to injure his young daughter. The weapon used was a large corn knife. Kennard had been drinking heavily for weeks.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 20.—William Robinson, chief engineer of the British steamship Conclift, from West Hartlepool, was struck by a heavy stage plank this morning and seriously injured. To-night his condition is considered critical.

NEWARK, Oct. 20.—Joseph Evers of Passaic Avenue, Franklin, heard a burglar at his barn out of an old gun and hit the burglar. The feldoor this morning. He fired a charge of shot low ran away screaming with pain.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Oct. 20.—Whitall, Tatum & Co. have reached an agreement with their flint-glass blowers on a basis of a 10 per cent. reduction from last year's scale. This means employment to 1,200 persons.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Oct. 20.—The steamer Livingston sank the propellor Grand Traverse on Lake Erie yesterday. The Grand Traverse was owned by M. M. Drake of Buffalo, and was valued at $25,000.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Oct. 20.—Twelve freight cars, loaded with beef and timber, were derailed by a broken wheel two miles south of Warren. Brakeman C. H. Rollins of Woodsville was instantly killed.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 20.—The sealing schooner St. Lawrence lost three men—John Juan, James McNutt, and Fred Williams, who were washed overboard Aug. 5 off the Japanese coast.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—Great damage was done in this city yesterday by a downpour of rain. It is estimated that the loss caused by the storm is as much as $20,000.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 20.—Mrs. "Con" Reardon and her nine-year-old son were burned to death in their home, at Mahoney Plane, Mrs. Reardon while trying to rescue her son.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Frank Tiptrick, watchman in Kelch's foundry, South River, was fatally shot by burglars last night.

ST. MARY'S, Ontario, Oct. 20.—Richard Hayes and his sister, Mary Anna Hayes, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

A WIDOW KILLS HERSELF.

Mrs. Barbara Orr Inhales Gas in Her Lodging Room.

Mrs. Barbara Orr, who occupied a room at 48 East Ninth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas. She hired the room from C. H. Heimerdinger three weeks ago, saying she was a widow and had come from Providence, R. I. Her trunk reached the house a few days after she had taken the room. She said her husband, who was a physician, died three years ago, and that they at one time lived in Chicago, Ill.

She tried to find employment as a milliner, but was unsuccessful. Monday evening a "Mr. Kirk," from Brooklyn, called to see Mrs. Orr, and she talked with him in the parlor for over half an hour. She appeared to be very happy, and went out for a walk with her visitor, returning in about an hour.

Yesterday morning she went out for breakfast and returned about 10 o'clock, acting as though she wanted to avoid attention. She went to her room and locked the door. She was found dead on her bed an hour later. She had taken a rubber tube from a gas stove and, placing an end over the gas burner, turned on the gas and inhaled it from the other end of the tube. Escaping gas led to her discovery.

Many letters postmarked Providence, R. I., were found in Mrs. Orr's room, and there was one all crumpled up in her hand, as though she had been reading it at the time she took her life. No relative or friend of the woman called to see her yesterday.

DO NOT

HAVE PEDESTRIANS RIGHTS

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTORS DO NOT SEEM TO THINK SO.

An Evil That The New-York Times Once Caused to be Abated Now as Bad as Ever—The City and Private Firms and Corporations Again Compel Passers-by to Walk in the Streets, as They Make Sidewalks Impassable.

The sidewalks are obstructed again. The retail merchants in the lower portion of the city again display their wares for sale on public property. The wholesale merchants have again established the blockades.

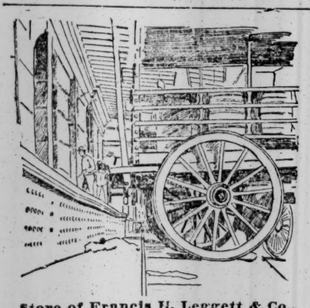
THE NEW-YORK TIMES, on June 21, inaugurated a crusade against the sidewalk grabbers. It declared that property owners and tenants had no right in law to usurp the public highways. It showed plainly where this nuisance was being committed by private individuals and by the city. It convinced every one of the truth of its assertions by photographs of a large number of the offending places.

The result accomplished, only after persevering effort, was most satisfactory. The Police Department and the Bureau of Incumbrances perceived these violations, and the dangerous skids, the heavy wagons, the

Store of Francis H. Leggett & Co.
West Broadway and Franklin Street.

aliquitous platforms disappeared as if by magic, and the sidewalks became passable.

To-day, however, the old conditions again hold full sway. In the territory west of Broadway, between Cortlandt and Canal Streets, the sidewalk grabbers again exercise squatter sovereignty. The pedestrians now, as formerly, must spend their time in a hurdle race over skids, climb platforms, dodge moving boxes or else run



Store of Francis H. Leggett & Co.,
Varick Street Side.

the risk of being crushed under horses' hoofs in the street.

There has been no change in the law to warrant this usurpation. On the contrary, the decisions against it are, if anything, plainer in their terms than at the time the crusade originated.

There is no question regarding the law regulating the use of streets and sidewalks. Individual right in property stops at the building line. No municipal ordinance or enactment can extend this. The city has no power to authorize an encroachment or

Store of Frank & Swartz.
Situated at 107 Reade Street.

obstruction upon any street or sidewalk except for temporary purpose.

The people heretofore have been handicapped in their efforts to do away with this evil by a rule of the Bureau of Incumbrances. This rule was that the department would consider no complaint unless made by a neighboring tenant or owner. The Court of Appeals has declared against that rule of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

In the Bohnet case, recently decided, it says that complaint of obstructions may be made by any citizen. That ruling will undoubtedly aid greatly in the fight against the grabbers. Neighbors in the offending districts are themselves too often at fault to attempt to mitigate the evil.

To gain an idea of the extent to which this illegal seizure is carried, it is only necessary to attempt to walk on any sidewalk in the wholesale districts. On Hudson Street, Worth, Jay, Washington, Franklin, Reade, Church, West Broadway, Duane, or Vesey Street, the way is as difficult as in a jungle, and almost as dangerous.

The most flagrant cases of sidewalk squatting are undoubtedly to be seen at the intersection of West Broadway and Franklin Street, in the square formed by the terminus of Varick Street. There is a constant stream of people passing this point, but they never use the sidewalk. To go to the down-town side of the Franklin Street station of the elevated railway it is necessary to go into the street.

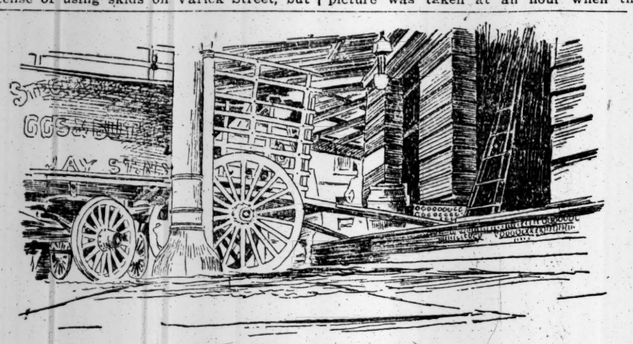
The first picture is one of the sidewalk at the Franklin Street end of Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s wholesale grocery.

The picture fails to show the full extent of the blockade at this place. There were four pairs of skids in use at the time the picture was taken. It would have required an athlete to jump them successfully. The Eiffel Tower of boxes in the foreground conceal the wagons and boxes on the sidewalk. Upon the platform may be seen advancing

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Exquisitely French
Musical Novelties.

a hardy pedestrian, who has run the risk of colliding with the workmen in working his way from West Broadway.

The second picture gives another view of the propensity of Leggett & Co. to squat on public property. The difference between the grab on Varick Street and the one on Franklin Street is that they make no pretense of using skids on Varick Street, but



Store of Austin, Nichols & Co.,
Hudson and Jay Streets.

their wagons are backed flush with the platform, and the pedestrians must crawl under or take to the street.

To show to what extent the idea of preemption has taken hold of this firm it is only necessary to relate an incident. When the photographer was focusing to take these pictures a self-important young man ran out of the store and ordered him away. Upon being asked the reason, the young man replied: "You can go out there in the street and take all the pictures you want, but this," pointing to the sidewalk, "is private property."

On the opposite side of Varick Street is the wholesale paper establishment of D. S. Walton & Co. This firm adds its quota to the blockading. Its sidewalk is always preempted by wagons and carts. To travel on Varick Street at this point pedestrians must take to the middle of the road.

On the opposite side of Franklin Street from Leggett & Co.'s is perhaps the King of sidewalk grabbers—The American Grocery Company.

When THE NEW-YORK TIMES was after this violation of the law before it was in the building bounded by Hudson, Reade, and Duane Streets. It grabbed extensively then, and it is grabbing now. It was claimed then that the sidewalks about its store were never free to the public in daylight. It is the same way now on Franklin Street. There is a similar awning there, the platform is, if anything, a trifle higher, and the pedestrians are driven, as of old, out among moving vans and wagons.

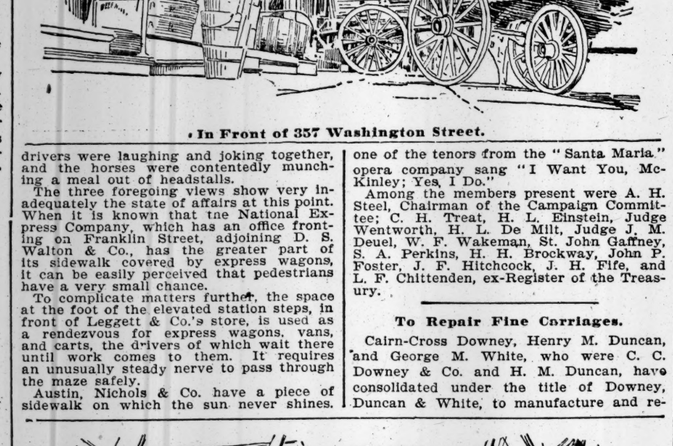
The grabber's only possible excuse is: "This business requires me to block the sidewalk." The American Grocery Company cannot urge this excuse. Though nine wagons were counted backed over its sidewalk, four of them were empty, the street was crowded with people going home. It was a physical impossibility to pass their place without climbing over the boxes or going into the street. The majority of the passers-by chose the street.

The scene in front of 357 Washington Street is not particularly inspiriting. A huge wagon checks the passageway, and so fast as one is withdrawn another takes its place. There is no platform here to be used, and there is no alternative for a passer-by—he must go out into the street.

At Washington Market there is not only an awning to cover the sidewalk, but there are sides that house it as effectively as if it were within the building itself. He that passes through the place never has a particularly joyous time. As he walks he sees hanging in his path dead fowls, quarters of beef and lamb, and game of all kinds. If he stoops to avoid one he feels the cold, clammy touch of another on his neck.

About the markets, the city is the violator of the law. The men who occupy the sidewalks say:

"We pay rent. We are licensed." The only excuse that is offered was made last Summer by an official. "Why, if they do break the law, the city makes money by it," he said upon one occasion.



In Front of 357 Washington Street.

drivers were laughing and joking together, and the horses were contentedly munching a meal out of headstalls.

The three foregoing views show very inadequately the state of affairs at this point. When it is known that the National Express Company, which has an office fronting on Franklin Street, adjoining D. S. Walton & Co., has the greater part of its sidewalk covered by express wagons, it can be easily perceived that pedestrians have a very small chance.

To complicate matters further, the space at the foot of the elevated station steps, in front of Leggett & Co.'s store, is used as a rendezvous for express wagons, vans, and carts, the drivers of which wait there until work comes to them. It requires an unusually steady nerve to pass through the maze safely.

Austin, Nichols & Co. have a piece of sidewalk on which the sun never shines. It is at the corner of Hudson and Jay Streets.

The picture here presented shows but feebly the true state of affairs. Only the front ranks of the many wagons can be shown. The view is also misleading, in that it does not show the generous shed with which the firm has covered the sidewalk. The platform, however, can be seen. This the citizen may climb if he chooses, but to get safely through the labyrinth, it is better to enter the building and pass through it to Jay Street.

This place must be visited to fully appreciate the true work of the grabber. Under its sheds are electric lights, that darkness may not interfere with business. Under their protecting shelter rain has no terrors for the driver or truckman. The passer-by must, however, dodge about in the rain and mud.

From the corner of Staple Street to Greenwich Street the sidewalk of Jay Street is almost entirely in the hands of the grabbers. There is an almost continuous line of trucks with skids out reaching to the buildings. The sections between these hurdles are given over to forests of boxes that well nigh render a pilot necessary to travel in safety.

Frank & Swartz, wholesale boot and shoe dealers at 107 Reade Street, have joined the army. There appears to be lack of space in their store, for they constantly keep bales and boxes on the sidewalk. The picture was taken at an hour when the

American Grocery Company,
West Broadway and Franklin Street.

repair fine carriages. Their warerooms will be at 487 and 489 5th Avenue, and their repair shops at 143 West Fifty-first Street. All had long experience with J. B. Brewster Co. A guarantee of the excellence of all that the firm may produce or do is found in the experience and knowledge of the requirements of the carriage trade of each member. A feature of their dealings will be promptness and rigid warrantry.

Tried to Fire the Ship.

The British four-masted ship Arracoa arrived from Calcutta yesterday with a cargo of jute, and reported an exciting time with the cook, Henry Williams, a half-breed, who became insane during the voyage, and had to be locked in the hospital. He tried twice to set fire to the ship. He is still in the hospital, and the case will be referred to-day to the British Consul.

THAT TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

The Campaign Committee Frowns on Gen. McAlpin's Project.

The local Republicans are in a row over the torchlight parade which has been widely advertised to take place on Oct. 29.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin had been selected as Grand Marshal. Preparations had been made to make a magnificent demonstration, at which the General would shine resplendent at the head of 100,000 men. It was the pet scheme of Gen. McAlpin.

The Campaign Committee of the County Committee met yesterday and adopted a resolution that the committee believed it unwise to have such a demonstration on that evening. The committee took the position that it would be bad to have the campaigning in the different districts interfered with by an evening demonstration.

For a time it was said the parade would be abandoned, but last night Gen. McAlpin's press bureau came to the front with a statement which assumes that there is no intention of allowing the County Campaign Committee to interfere.

Cheering McKinley at Olympia.

Nearly 200 members of the Republican Club of the City of New-York went to the Olympia Music Hall last night to see Mr. McKinley in the biograph. They occupied all the boxes in the grand tier and twenty boxes in the stage and mezzanine tiers. The scene when McKinley strolled across the lawn of his house evoked infectious enthusiasm, hundreds of small American flags were waved, and the cheering kept up for several minutes. During the scene one of the tenors from the "Santa Maria" opera company sang "I Want You, McKinley; Yes, I Do."

Among the members present were A. H. Steel, Chairman of the Campaign Committee; C. H. Treat, H. L. Einstein, Judge Wentworth, H. L. De Milt, Judge J. M. Deuel, W. F. Wakeman, St. John Gaffney, S. A. Perkins, H. H. Brockway, John P. Foster, J. F. Hitchcock, J. H. Fife, and L. F. Chittenden, ex-Register of the Treasury.

To Repair Fine Carriages.

Cairn-Cross Downey, Henry M. Duncan, and George M. White, who were C. C. Downey & Co. and H. M. Duncan, have consolidated under the title of Downey, Duncan & White, to manufacture and re-

WHEAT ONE CENT HIGHER

DECEMBER FUTURE IN CHICAGO CLOSES AT 78 3-8.

The Same Option in This City Also Ascended Three-fourths of a Cent Above the Highest Previous Price, Closing at 85 1-2—Day of Feverish Reactions and Advances on the Exchanges—Heavy Foreign Buying.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The only sign of strength in wheat up to midday was at the opening. The December price at the start was all the way from 77½ cents to 77⅞ cents.

It showed one-half cent. over last night at highest point. It weakened to 76⅞ cents, 1 cent under high point, under pretty heavy selling the first fifteen minutes. On this break the army of scalpers and tailers, who were looking for a soft spot to buy, took enough wheat to give one-half cent recovery to 77⅜ cents.

There was a gradual decline under the influence of lower cables until the price touched 76 cents at 11 o'clock. There was but ¼ of a cent rally, until another selling flurry put the price down to 75⅞ cents before 12 o'clock. This was 1¾ cents under last night; 2¼ cents under the best figure at the opening; a fraction more than 4 cents reaction from the high point twenty-four hours before.

Private messages early called Liverpool 1½@2d lower. The public cable came but ¼d lower. But later cables brought ¾d further decline.

New-York reported foreign selling. Northwest markets had 1,537 cars for the day. It was suspected that the leaders might be intending a shake-out of the scalpers and small tailers. There was some selling by the builders of inverted pyramids. Brokers said that Cudahy bought wheat on the way down. It was after midday when the market got a rally to 76½ cents for December. The May price was 82⅝ cents, off to 80¼ cents, with rally to 81 cents.

There was a strong recovery in wheat the last half hour. Cudahy brokers bought a big lot of wheat about 1 o'clock. At the same time San Francisco messages reported an advancing market. There were good buying orders. New-York messages reported 300,000 bushels wheat sold for Spain.

The trade was stampeded, because oversold. The December price was five minutes getting up about 1c, to 76½c. It was but two minutes getting up over 2c more, to 78¾c. In one minute it was at 77¾c. The close was at 78⅝c, 1c over last night.

ACROBATIC FLUCTUATIONS HERE.

Foreign Buyers Take 735,000 Bushels, 14,100,000 December Sold.

The wheat market yesterday felt the reaction a bit from the upward movement of the day before, but recovered early in the afternoon and was feverish at the close of the day's transactions. Prices dropped 1⅝c on the average in the earlier part of the day.

Long before the opening, the visitors' gallery at the Exchange was crowded with spectators, who watched with much interest the traders on the floor. At first, December wheat opened at 84 to 84⅛. Then came a dull market. Prices dropped to 82⅝, and then would pick up a fraction. There was a rush to unload both long and short holdings.

A hardening of values, the trading becoming more active, followed at 1 o'clock P. M. Then came the wind-up, when the covering of shorts resulted in a rapid advance, and the market closed in an excited state at 85½. This was 1 cent above the opening and ¾ of a cent above Monday's final closing.

Total transactions amounted to 14,100,000 bushels December, and 735,000 bushels of corn.

While the foreign demand for American wheat is increasing the ocean transportation rates, it has not affected this city as at some other ports, the advance here being only ½ cent per bushel. All the grain room is chartered in the steamers for November on the regular lines, and charters even as far ahead as May are being made up.

THE EFFECT ON BRYAN.

Senator Butler Says the Farmers Understand the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Discussing the increase in the price of wheat, Senator Butler to-day said that it was another evidence of the "money power's" ability to control the business of the country. He added:

"The effect of the rise in wheat upon Bryan's vote, in my opinion, will only be to increase his vote. The farmers understood the evil effects of speculation controlling the price of their products when they petitioned Congress for the anti-option law, and they also thoroughly understand who prevented them from getting it. They understand the evil effects of a corner in money, when they are now joining in fighting McKinley and the gold standard and supporting Bryan. A panic in the money market and the sale of more United States bonds would to-day clearly be in Bryan's favor, as this unparalleled speculation in wheat will be in his favor. In short, our reports for the last two weeks have been showing an unusual rise in Bryan stock, especially in the grain-producing States of the Central West, and this object lesson of Wall Street speculation in their products will cause Bryan stock to more than keep pace with the rise in wheat."

AMERICA MIGHT HAVE TO BUY.

President Baker of the Chicago Board Thinks We Are Overselling.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—President Baker of the Board of Trade, himself a pronounced bull in the wheat market, thinks that the export business may be overdone, and that the United States may suddenly discover a home shortage in the coveted cereal.

Mr. Baker said to-day that the orders for foreign shipment showed a tendency to more than absorb the amount of surplus wheat that this country can spare to feed European and Asiatic consumers. If this should prove to be the case, according to the board's President, the United States would fall into line with Argentina and Australia and begin to import wheat at an exorbitant figure.

Mr. Baker has based his conclusions on the statistics of visible supply and the enormous shortage in other countries. His fears are not shared, however, by the average wheat operator. As long as Europe continues to bid high for American wheat, there are strong hopes that all the orders will be filled.

ALL WESTERN ROADS LACK CARS

The Missouri Pacific Needs 600 More to Carry Wheat to Market.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20.—The freight car famine is assuming alarming proportions in the West.

The Missouri Pacific is short over 600 cars north of Kansas City, and the Union Pacific, Burlington, Omaha, Elkhorn, and Rock Island are far behind in the number of required cars in Nebraska, while the famine in Iowa and Kansas is even worse.

The roads have need of cars for extra freight, for all the wheat in the country is being rushed to market during the present high prices.

Fractional Decline in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The excitement in wheat abated considerably to-day and prices had quite a decline from the extreme points reached yesterday. When the first curb price in Chicago came through at 77⅞c, against 78½c at yesterday's close, there was a weaker feeling in the local pit. The news of a sharp rally in the Chicago market somewhat strengthened the situation here. Options were steadier this afternoon. December opened at $1.49¼ and closed at $1.48⅞. May opened at $1.53½, rose to $1.55⅝, and closed at $1.53.

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WILL BE A COLD WINTER.

That Is, if Preparations of Prairie Dogs in the Park Count.

The prairie dogs and rats in Central Park are getting ready for a long, cold Winter, and if they are as sagacious as ground hogs are said to be, and are as quick to perceive coming changes in temperature, New-Yorkers may experience a cold snap before long, and Winter may begin soon.

Many of the great rats with which all parts of the Park are infested have left their homes in the marshes and along the lakes and among the rocks, and are now arranging new quarters under the animal houses in the Zoo, where they will be warm and away from the Winter's storms.

The action of the rats, the keepers of the animals say, indicates an early and severe Winter. The prairie dogs are also laying in hay for warmth and to nibble on.

Their little houses under ground have much more room in them than is generally suppose, and yesterday, when "Billy" Snyder and "Phil" Holmes, who have charge of the elephants and lions, threw them about a half a bale of hay, all the prairie dogs in the village appeared, and at once proceeded to carry it under gound as rapidly as possible.

In a few minutes the prairie dogs and the rats had all the hay stowed away for the Winter, and the earth over the houses showed no sign that fresh hay had been placed upon it.

RAILWAY TUNNELS IN LONDON.

A Boston Visitor Finds Much Cause for Complaint.

From The Boston Transcript.

George G. Crocker, Chairman of the Transit Commission, who has just returned from a trip abroad, where he had unusual opportunities for inspecting the various systems of transit employed in the large European cities, is gratified to find how much better the system of Boston is than those he has seen. In telling of his observations he said:

"I visited the different underground ways in Liverpool, London, and Paris, for the purpose of learning from their experience anything which would be of value in reference to our own subway. Generally speaking, there is nothing in either one of these cities which equals the Boston subway, either in amplitude of accommodations or in attractiveness and comfort. The objections which obtain to almost all the tunnels abroad is that they are spoiled by the use of steam locomotives. The atmosphere is smoky and disagreeable to breathe, and on emerging from the tunnel a person feels that he has left a smoky atmosphere, the smoke and cinders having somehow worked themselves into his clothes. These disagreeable effects of smoke were principally noticeable in the tunnel at Liverpool under the Mersey, in the underground railway so-called of London, and in the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, the belt line running around Paris.

"There are as yet only one or two examples of tunnels in which electricity is used as the motive power. One of these is the London City and South London, which runs under the Thames, near London Bridge, but in this case, though the tunnel is free from smoke, it is so small as to be disagreeable. The out-bound track and the in-bound track are in separate tunnels which are just large enough to hold little cylindrical cars seven feet in diameter on the inside. Before the train starts the doors of these cars are locked and the passenger feels that he would be helpless to save himself in case of accident. Furthermore, the tunnels are not lighted, which also makes the trip less agreeable.

"The tunnel which in attractiveness of the interior most nearly approaches the Boston subway is the so-called Blackwell tunnel now being constructed under the Thames in the vicinity of the London docks. This is a tunnel 25 feet in diameter, being, therefore, about as wide as the two-track subway on Boylston Street, and is intended for street traffic and not for the use of street or tram cars. This tunnel is to be lighted by electricity, and being of liberal dimension and free from smoke, will no doubt be a comfortable passage from one side of the river to the other.

"In the heart of London the new underground line is already begun, part of which is, I understand, to follow the line of Oxford Street, and electricity is to be used as the motive power. When London fully realizes the difference between a tunnel in which electricity supplies the light and power and the one in which gas is used for light and fuel-consuming locomotives for power, it would seem that the present great underground railways either will be obliged to change their equipment or clean up the walls not only of their stations, but of the tunnel between stations."

Labor Makes Value.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The most exhaustive researches can only result in more firmly establishing the unique position of productive labor as the standard of all commercial value, a position it has always held and will ever hold, though unrecognized by legal enactments or the decrees of potentates. The only reason why 23.20 grains of fine gold are worth one dollar is that, on the average, it costs, in productive labor, one dollar to mine and transport 23.20 grains of fine gold to the mint. It is productive labor that establishes the value, instead of gold and silver establishing the value of productive labor. So long as productive labor is content to mine 23.20 grains of fine gold at wages paid, that will be the value of a dollar. As to silver, productive labor is now satisfied to mine over 700 grains for the wages formerly paid to mine 371.25 grains, making it worth about half its former price. No legal enactment or demagogy, or sophistry, can change its present value so long as the flat of productive labor remains as it is.

Harold Sewall Bags Big Game.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The Hon. Harold M. Sewall of Bath is not only a most interesting political speaker, but he also understands "gunning" in other directions. He returned recently from a little hunting trip, bringing with him a deer, moose, a caribou, and a dozen partridges.

Reforms Need more than a Day

to bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

CHICAGO NATURALIZATION.

Both Parties Alleged to be Guilty of Gross Frauds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman Alexander J. Jones of the silver Democratic Campaign Committee went into court to-day to punish the perpetrators of the alleged fraudulent naturalization.

Mandamus proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court to compel Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt to allow access to his records, a privilege which he is alleged to have refused. The petitioner is William Littledale. Mr. Jones has also written to the Civic Federation asking its aid in running down frauds he expects to find if he is given a fair chance.

Partisans on both sides, Mr. Littledale alleges, are guilty of gross violations of the statutes in making out minors' naturalization papers. The direct charges are made against the Republican managers. The clerk's refusal is said to have occurred Oct. 17. He is said to have admitted that he had 16,000 applications for naturalization which he had not recorded. It was these that he refused Littledale permission to see.

Venezuela's German Loan.

From The Venezuelan Herald.

The loan which was accepted ad referendum by the representatives of the German bankers in Caracas, has been ratified in Berlin. The Venezuelan Government, in order to redeem the 7 per cent. guaranteed on all the capital invested in the construction of several railroads, which weighed heavily on the resources of the country, got a loan of 50,000,000 bolivares, gold, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, with a yearly sinking fund of 1 per cent., at the rate of 80 per cent. All the railway claims for damages and the 7 per cent. guarantee were canceled, and there still remains a sum of from 11,000,000 to 13,000,000 bolivares at the disposal of the Government, to be employed in the carrying out of several important public works. Dr. Bruzual Serra went to London, where he signed a contract, ad referendum, with the Central Railway Company, which offered to give up all present and future claims for damages against the Government, to cancel the 7 per cent. guarantee, and to continue the construction of the line up to the town of Santa Lucia, in exchange for certain advantages. We have been privately informed by a trustworthy person that Dr. Bruzual Serra has signed with the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin a contract for establishing a bank in Venezuela, with a capital of 30,000,000 bolivares. We are not authorized to give any more details for the present, but all we can inform our readers is that the bank will have the right of issuing notes to a certain amount, and shall take charge of collecting the Government revenue, pay the expenditure, and also sell drafts and discount bills at a reduced rate. The promoters are French, English, German, and Belgian, which, as our correspondent well says, makes the name of "International Bank" more suitable to the concern than that of "German Bank."

An Honest Count in Tennessee.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

From Western Tennessee there come reports to the effect that a systematic machine movement will be made to manipulate ballot boxes in some of the counties to swell the Taylor vote and prevent the defeat of the free-silver candidate. This report is worth considering, since everybody knows that in the Counties of Fayette, Haywood, Tipton, Shelby, and some of the other counties in that section, such manipulations have occurred. It was in 1888 when such an enormous majority was turned in for Taylor in several of those counties, and could never be explained. Friends of fair dealing of all parties should not only condemn any effort to repeat such frauds, but should take resolute measures to prevent them. Let us, above all things, have a fair election.

Rumored Railroad Extension.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A rather startling rumor comes from Chadron, Neb., the authenticity of which would mean a great deal to the Northwest. It is reported that the Burlington and Missouri Railroad is negotiating for the purchase of the Cheyenne and Northern which at present connects with the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, the Burlington's great rival. This would, of course, cut off the Elkhorn's Western connections, so to protect itself, it is said, the Elkhorn will begin at once the extension of its Casper line to Ogden. P. E. Hall and J. E. Ainsworth, civil engineers of the Elkhorn, are in Chadron looking over the ground, and will neither affirm nor deny the rumor. The extension of the Casper line of the Elkhorn has been contemplated for several years, and has been expected every Spring.

Cotton Burned on a Freighter.

Fire was discovered in the hold of the freight steamer Herman Winter last night just after the boat had left Pier 11 North River for Boston. When opposite Governors Island, the fire boat New-Yorker came alongside, and her crew, unable to put out the flames, towed her back to her pier. Other engines were summoned, and after a long fight the firemen came out ahead. There were cotton bales all through the hold, and one of them, catching fire from an unknown cause, made all the trouble. The cargo of one compartment was destroyed.

The Hoffman House Pictures.

The Hoffman House Company, as announced in the real estate column of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has leased for a period of ten years the room formerly occupied by the Hoffman bar. The pictures and tapestries, which have made the bar so famous, have been retained intact, and the new lease will permit of reinstating them in their old positions. The place, which was previously used as a bar, will be turned into a billiard room and English buffet. Alterations are now taking place, and the managers hope to have the addition ready by Nov. 1.

Flag Torn into Shreds.

An American flag with the names of McKinley and Hobart attached was torn into shreds yesterday noon in front of the residence of George M. Geisel, 61 Tuers Avenue, Jersey City Heights. The police are investigating. Mr. Geisel is a Republican. He is employed in Tiffany & Co.'s store, this city, and is studying for the Episcopal ministry under the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Cable and Horse Car Crash.

Columbus Avenue cable car No. 61 became unmanageable last night and crashed into a Sixth Avenue horse car, which was directly in front, giving the passengers of both cars a bad shake up. Mrs. Harriet Hunt, seventy-one years old, and Mrs. J. F. Niles, her granddaughter, of 135 West Sixtieth Street, were getting out of the horse car, and were thrown down and severely bruised.

Fell from a Circus Trapeze.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—John Dunham of the Dunham family of acrobats, at Barnum & Bailey's circus here, dropped to-night at the end of his act from a trapeze at the top of the Coliseum and fell into the net in such a way as to completely paralyze him in all his members.

Coxey Says His Schemes Are Bryan's.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 20.—In an address at an overflow meeting during the Bryan demonstration here to-night, Jacob S. Coxey of Commonwealth fame developed his good roads non-interset-bearing bond and flat-money schemes. A man in the audience asked if Bryan was in favor of those ideas, and Coxey answered positively, "Yes."

Transaction Not Completed.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

One little girl, in South Paris, Me., swapped her favorite cat for another little girl's baby sister. When it came to delivering the goods the owner of the cat wept and backed out.

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GOLF AT ARDSLEY CASINO.

De Garmendia and Converse May Play in the Finals To-day.

There were several good games and a number of lively surprises during the second day's play yesterday in the open golf tournament given by the Ardsley Casino Club on the Hudson. The eight men making the best scores in Monday's play met in the hole play competition for the Ardsley Club Cup. The surprise of the day was occasioned by the defeat of W. H. Sands, the St. Andrew's amateur champion, by James Converse of Lakewood.

The men met in the semi-final round, Sands having defeated H. M. Harriman in the morning. It was a close game from the start, Sands showing splendid up-hill qualities in the last half, succeeding in tying the game at the seventeenth hole, but he lost the eighteenth, and so was beaten by one hole.

Converse in his morning round beat Nathaniel C. Reynal, one of the top men at the Knollwood Country Club, by two holes and one to play. It was a close game, however, and until it was nearly finished it was hard to tell which would land the prize. B. Spaulding de Garmendia was fortunate in winning his first round by default from the Tuxedo golfer, J. C. Rennard. In the afternoon he met the Baltusrol player, Beverly Ward, Jr., and defeated him rather easily by five holes and three to play. De Garmendia led by two holes at the close of the first round, finishing in forty-six strokes to Ward's fifty.

The final round for the cup will probably be played to-day by de Garmendia and Converse. A foursome competition for a silver cup to go to the winning pair is also on the programme. The summaries of the rounds yesterday are:

First Round—James Converse, Lakewood Golf Club, beat N. C. Reynal, Knollwood Country Club, two up and one to play; W. H. Sands, Ardsley Casino, beat H. M. Harriman, Ardsley, three up and two to play; B. S. de Garmendia, St. Andrew's, won by default from J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo Golf Club; Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, won by default from R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg Golf Club.

Semi-Final Round—De Garmendia beat Ward five up and three to play; Converse beat Sands, one up.

A Mine Sold to Englishmen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—F. L. Underwood, Franklin H. Head, and others of this city have sold the Tomboy mine, at Telluride, to the Exploration Company of London, England, for $2,000,000. The papers were signed here to-day. The Chicago men bought it a year ago, when it was thought to yield small profits for a gold mine. They put in new machinery and experienced officers, and it became a fine investment. English agents investigated the mine thirty days ago, and were so struck by the output and prospects that they made a proposition, which was agreed to to-day.

To Follow Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Illinois committee of the Republican Party decided to-day to send ex-Congressman William E. Mason of this city in a special train after Candidate Bryan in his final tour of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, ending at Omaha on the night before election day, in addition to having Mr. Mason speak close to the Bryan meeting place in Chicago. The plan is for Mr. Mason's train to follow the special train as closely as the railway companies will allow for safety, stop at all the places Mr. Bryan stops at, and, if possible, speak to the crowds which will gather to hear the silver nominee.

Warning Sent to Irishmen.

President Lyman of the Irish National Alliance has sent a warning to Irishmen advising against subscribing to the Irish Republican Federation, which, he says, is a bogus affair, gotten up by Scotland Yard detectives. He said yesterday he had cabled to representatives in London to retain a good lawyer to defend Ivory, or Bell, when his case is called for trial. He has also written to Secretary Olney to have him interfere in Ivory's favor.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—The following naval officers, recently promoted, have been commissioned: Capts. C. J. Barclay and C. E. Clark, Commanders B. F. Tilley and B. S. Richards, Chief Engineers G. S. Willets, F. H. Bailey, W. M. Parks, I. S. Reeves, and R. G. Denig; Passed Assistant Engineers L. M. Milton, H. O. Stickney, O. W. Koester, E. L. Beach, and W. S. Burke; Medical Inspector J. L. Nellson, Surgeon J. M. Edgar, Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, Passed Assistant Paymasters J. V. Mohun and W. J. Littell, Paymaster T. J. Cowie, Lieut. J. L. Purcell, and Lieutenant, junior grade, T. C. Fenton.

—Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott has been ordered to the Naval Laboratory in New-York Navy Yard.

—Commander J. F. Merry has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Goldregen—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1896.

PRE-ELECTION NERVOUSNESS.

It is a curious state of mind that prevails in many business circles just now. Doctors would describe it as one of "nervous strain." It is certainly largely nervous, and comes from the effect of long-continued suspense. Nineteen business men in twenty will tell you that they have not the least doubt of BRYAN'S defeat, and their judgment is both sincere and deliberate; in the next breath they will say that they wish the thing was over with. And meanwhile they are waiting and hesitating, "taking in sail" for possible stormy weather, or, at best, are not letting out any. Their course does not in the least reflect their estimate of the chances of such a disaster. It represents only their estimate of what a tremendous disaster it would be if, by any possibility, it should come. A man who would face with perfect coolness ninety-nine chances in a hundred of getting a sprained ankle would be very nervous over one chance to ninety-nine for a broken neck.

It is a striking commentary on the character of BRYAN and his party and their policy. Never before in the political history of the country has the entire business community of the country felt compelled to pause for the actual defeat of a Presidential candidate. Never before has a candidate stood on so threatening a platform and fitted it with such cynical completeness. It is not merely that BRYAN represents a policy of debasement of the currency. The Chicago doctrine, in that regard, is no worse than the doctrine of 1868 that the bonded debt of the United States could be "paid" in the demand notes of the United States. But SEYMOUR was not BRYAN. He was a statesman forced to accept doctrine that he never really believed in, and the application of which he would have resisted with all his energy and practical skill. BRYAN has the belief of an ignorant fanatic in the doctrine he represents. He is, moreover, a demagogue and a revolutionist by nature without any anchorage of knowledge, or experience, or sober purpose to steady him. His immediate associates are of the same type—the Altgelds and Tillmans who forced his nomination at Chicago. The disaster of his election is not exaggerated. It would not be fatal; the country would recover from it and reverse its causes in time; but it would be terrible.

Yet our business men, in our judgment, could wisely act with more courage and decision. They are not mistaken in their conviction of BRYAN'S defeat, and they can afford to stake on it more than they seem willing to stake. If it were conceivable that the calamity is to come, all their precautions would be of little immediate avail against what they would have to meet, and in the meantime they are aggravating a state of mind that is unhealthy in itself, and that will, after election, produce a reaction that may easily be mischievous. The forces of trade have not been suspended by the madness at Chicago, and they are working with singular and decided strength to overcome its consequences, so that it must now appear to the craziest Bryanite that he is fighting the very nature of things. When wheat goes up and silver goes down, when gold comes in and securities go out, at the very crisis of the struggle Bryanism has provoked with the gold standard, what is there left for BRYAN to rely on, in even the least-informed sections? His sole appeal has been to the people to vote for him and save themselves from the ruin which the gold standard made inevitable. His appeal is answered by the rapid advance of actual and substantial prosperity. It is as if the stars in their courses fought against Bryanism.

A CONFUSING FUSION.

Not the least remarkable feature of the present political campaign has been the confusing efforts to bring about a fusion between Democrats and Populists in States where Populists constitute a serious factor. There had been a sufficient combination of these elements in the South and West in advance of the Chicago Convention to bring forth from its proceedings a Populist candidate for President on a Populist platform. One would suppose that if the Democrats were satisfied with a "down-East" candidate for Vice President with only one foot on the platform, the Populists might be satisfied with the share they got, but they insisted upon having an out-and-out Populist for Vice President as well and another platform a little wilder than that adopted at Chicago.

WATSON'S candidacy has been a refractory element in the combination, and ever since it was thrown into the crucible unavailing efforts have been made to bring about a fusion. All attempts to eliminate either WATSON or SEWALL, who had an irresistible repulsion for each other, having failed, the manipulators of the melting process resorted to the Electoral tickets and undertook to make these run together. Committees met and agreed upon so many names of Democrats and so many of Populists on the same ticket, proportioned to the estimated voting strength of the two parties in the State concerned. All these candidates, in case they should be elected, were expected to give their Electoral votes to BRYAN for President and to SEWALL or WATSON for Vice President, according to their preference or perhaps the orders of the committees which made up the tickets.

In some States there has been such a lack of affinity between the materials in the melting pot that there has been nothing but spluttering and sizzling since they were thrown together. In Kansas the Populists, or some of them, united with Democrats and silver Republicans for a common Electoral ticket, and then some more Populists got up another ticket with more or less alleged Democrats on it and topped it with the names of BRYAN and WATSON. WATSON insisted upon having his name taken off, and Chairman BREIDENTHAL insists upon having it put back. Down in WATSON'S own State Democrats and Populists were lately fighting each other in a State campaign, and since that was over the manipulators have been at work trying to make them mix on an Electoral ticket. There are other States in the South in which the affinity has heretofore been between Populists and Republicans. They have had their fusions in State politics, and they still tend to unite, with a common repulsion for Democrats.

What will be the effect of this confusion in the process of fusion can only be calculated after the vote has been cast. Wherever the process has been accompanied by much heat there have been Democratic threats to scratch Populist candidates and Populist threats to scratch Democratic candidates, which amounts to a scratching of BRYAN by both to the extent that the threats are carried out. It is impossible in thus dealing with an Electoral ticket for Populists to hit SEWALL and Democrats to hit WATSON without having BRYAN encounter the blows of both. In what condition he will emerge from the mêlée we shall discover in a couple of weeks.

BRYAN AND OTHER SILVERITES ON FREE COINAGE.

Do you ask what the effect of free coinage will be? We believe that when you restore the demand that demonetization took away, you will raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold, and that then a silver dollar will be as good as a gold dollar, whether it is melted or coined here or anywhere else in the world.

But, my friends, when we say that free coinage raises the gold price of silver bullion to $1.29 per ounce, our opponents say if that is so, then it will be as hard to get a silver dollar as it is now to get a gold dollar. But they overlook this fact, that the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars. You have fixed the value of a dollar at the mint; you say that a certain amount of gold or silver can be converted into a dollar; but, my friends, the purchasing power of the dollar will depend upon the number of dollars there are, and when silver goes into the currency of the country by the side of gold, there will be more dollars, and you will have to sell less of your farm products to get a single dollar, whether gold or silver, than you do to-day.

In other words, demonetization has increased the demand for gold and driven up the value of gold measured by the products of the world, &c., &c. [Mr. BRYAN at Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 19.]

The practical question, which many persons who were in doubt as to what course they should take at the polls have required the silverites to answer, is whether the proposed silver dollar would be worth less in purchasing power than the dollar now in use. The answer has been given frankly by Gov. ALTGELD, Mr. WILLIAMS, and other leading Bryanite speakers. They say—as we have shown by extracts from their speeches—that the purchasing power of the dollar has been unjustly and wickedly doubled since 1873; that the dollar now in use and received by workingmen and others in payment for labor is "a 200-cent dollar," and will buy twice as much of the necessaries of life as "an honest dollar" ought to buy; that it is the purpose of the Bryan party to substitute for this dollar one that will buy only half as much; and that this reduction would be caused by the free coinage of silver.

Mr. BRYAN is not a frank and honest speaker. He has repeatedly said that free coinage would cut down the purchasing power of the dollar, but he has avoided any definite statement as to how great the reduction would be. At times he has led farmers to infer that it ought to be and would be one-half. He has also led others to infer that there would be no reduction: he has said that the proposed dollar would be "as good" as, and even "better" than, the dollar now in use; he has urged workingmen and owners of "fixed investments" to submit cheerfully to a reduction; he has ranged from one pole of this question to the other, halting temporarily at various intermediate points; he has sought to befog the minds of those who heard him, and has shifted from one position to another, according to the character of his audiences.

Look at the words we have quoted. He believed that his audience was composed mainly of farmers. Under free coinage, he says, "a silver dollar will be as good as a gold dollar." The price of silver will be doubled, as "measured by gold." Thus he reassured the workingmen who may have been in his audience, and the mine owners, if there were any. But then he set out to show that the purchasing power would be cut down. "The purchasing power of the dollar will depend upon the number of dollars," and the number will be greatly increased under free coinage, and therefore each dollar will buy less of "farm products" and other necessaries of life. Here we see both ends of the question and also possible intermediate points, while the whole thing is arranged to suit various interests and to befog the ignorant. In comparison with the evasions, the contradictions, the avoidance of definite statements, and the intellectual dishonesty exhibited by BRYAN'S speeches, the frankness of ALTGELD and others is very much to be commended.

A SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

A serious aspect of the present political campaign to which little attention has been given is gravely touched upon by Mr. MCADOO of New-Jersey, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the letter published yesterday. He says:

"The most painful reflection in connection with this subject is that those necessary and progressive reforms, either in the principles or practices of government, which should constantly, under normal conditions, be in active operation, are likely to become cowed and silent from alarm at the serious proposition to apply reckless, unusual, and violent remedies to existent conditions, as if order, light, and peace were the children of chaos, darkness, and disorder. The fear of violent and unnatural remedies is the best shield of abuses."

If there were not some real "abuses" in the exercise of the powers of government and of the power of combinations of capital which call for a remedy, some real cause of complaint and some ground for a sense of wrong, it would not have been possible for any party convention to adopt a platform like that adopted at Chicago in July and to place upon it such a candidate as BRYAN without being overwhelmed with derision.

But when it was proposed to remedy abuses by debasing the currency and threats were made of subverting the bulwarks of law and order, the conservative sentiment which would have supported "necessary and progressive reforms" was silenced. A far greater danger appeared in the proposed "violent and unnatural remedies" than was involved in existing evils, and until that has been averted no attempt can be made to apply rational remedies. The cause of reform has been set back to await the assurance that the very foundations of credit and honor and of National well-being are safe.

THE CHURCH AND THE CAMPAIGN.

A disingenuous attempt has been made to make it appear that Archbishop IRELAND has incurred or is in danger of incurring some kind of ecclesiastical censure for his outspoken denunciation of Bryanism. It would be surprising if this were so, because the Archbishop is a loyal Churchman as well as a patriotic American, and knows much better than his critics what are the limitations imposed by his profession on his freedom of speech. It would be very hard if he could not render a service to his country which his personal influence makes a very important service without thereby subjecting himself to ecclesiastical discipline.

The report that the Pope has expressed himself as displeased with the public utterance of Archbishop IRELAND may safely be set down as a pure invention. It is possible that the Pope is, as is reported, sending special instructions to his newly appointed Delegate about the conduct of the Catholic clergy with respect to the election. But it is highly probable that he has limited his instruction to their official conduct as Bishops and priests. Mgr. MARTINELLI'S secretary has pointed out that Archbishop IRELAND'S declaration was made, not at all as that of the Archbishop of St. Paul, but as that of JOHN IRELAND, a citizen of Minnesota. The Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Wisconsin, Dr. ZEININGER, has followed Archbishop IRELAND'S lead, and has given out a statement that social revolution will follow the success of Bryanism and that "it must be snowed under." He added that these were also the views of the Archbishop. Evidently, if any ecclesiastical pains and penalties are to be visited upon clerical opponents of debased coinage and mob law, there will be many objects for the application of them.

But why should not the Catholic clergy speak of this menace to National honor and social order, not only as citizens, but as priests? Why should not the weight and authority of their office be added to their personal influence to prevent the threat from being fulfilled? The clergy of all Protestant denominations have expressed themselves, not only in the newspapers, but from their pulpits, in opposition to Bryanism.

The Eighth Commandment is a part of the religious teaching of every Christian sect. The observance of it does not cease to be a religious obligation because it has been made a political issue. It is not preaching politics, but preaching morals, to insist that men shall not steal any more under cover of law than in defiance of law. Bryanism threatens to repudiate half of every honest debt that is owed by one American to another or that is owed by the Nation to the public creditors. The only escape from this is to accept the prediction of BRYAN, founded on no evidence and made in the teeth of all experience, that to debase the dollar one-half will double the value of the debased dollar. If a public teacher of morals is not at liberty to rebuke and denounce such an attempt as this, why should he any longer profess to be a public teacher of morals?

The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment in the case of Police Inspector MCLAUGHLIN and annulling all the proceedings in his case back to the motion for a change of venue, is, of course, not open to criticism. The case came up on appeal as an ordinary criminal proceeding in which there had been indictment and trial for felony, and it had to be dealt with as such. It had no direct relation to questions of discipline in the Police Department, but there is something wrong in a system in which technical rights of defense in a criminal trial result in imposing upon the department an officer whom it has ample reason for wishing to get rid of, whether convicted of the particular offense charged or not. There seems to be little prospect of another trial and conviction, but MCLAUGHLIN'S restoration to service would be intolerable, and his retirement upon a pension would be a very unsatisfactory termination of the proceedings which were part of the effort to purge the police of this city of corruption and raise it above suspicion.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, a newspaper supporting BRYAN, points to the decline in the price of silver, recalls the assertion of BRYAN that free coinage would double the price of the metal, and then remarks:

"The Telegraph finds in these facts more cause for fearing that Mr. BRYAN will not be elected than in almost anything else in the political situation. It is perfectly apparent that the world does not agree with Mr. BRYAN as to the effect of free coinage, or else is perfectly confident that he will not be elected."

Those who agree with Mr. BRYAN and expect that he will be elected, The Telegraph goes on to say, "must be under a very strong temptation to buy silver, yet they all keep carefully out of the bullion market." It suggests that it "would be good policy" for "the wealthy men" who are supporting Mr. BRYAN to "go extensively into the silver market," raise the price by their purchases, and thus show that they "are entirely earnest in their professions." All this seems reasonable, but the silverites persistently neglect what The Telegraph calls this "great opportunity to make money and at the same time serve one's country and party." We suspect that they are buying wheat.

It is somewhat late in the day for silver-Democrat papers to be quoting JAMES G. BLAINE'S speeches of 1878 about the gold standard. Mr. BLAINE'S course in those days was a pitiful instance of the cowardly trimming in the Republican ranks, as in the Democratic ranks, which gave the silver movement the force it unfortunately acquired. It was not statesmanship, but a low kind of politics, which, in his case, did not prove profitable.

"The moment it became evident that cornering gold would yield no profit to the corneres, that form of money would pass into general circulation on terms of perfect equality with all our other legal-tender currency."—Denver Republican.

The only time when it has ever been or ever can be possible to "corner" gold is when it is driven out of general circulation by depreciated currency, whether paper or silver. Unlimited coinage for private account of silver worth 50 cents to a dollar would simply make the cornering of gold in this country not only possible but inevitable.

"We beg to assure Mr. HARRISON that he is in the main correct as to what Mr. BRYAN will do if he is elected President. He will appoint a Secretary of the Treasury who will obey the law and redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver or gold, whichever shall be most convenient and advantageous to the interests of the people and the Government."—Enquirer, Cincinnati.

Mr. DANIEL MANNING, Democrat of the school of TILDEN, the first Democratic Secretary of the Treasury since JOHN A. DIX, first acted definitely on the plain principle that it was "most convenient and advantageous to the interests of the people and the Government" to redeem greenbacks in gold—the only money in circulation when they were issued and when the Resumption act was passed, and the only money that could honestly be used in payment. The precedent has been followed since by every Secretary of the Treasury, whether Democrat or Republican. Had it been departed from for five minutes the current value of every greenback, Treasury note, and silver certificate—some $800,000,000 in all—would have steadily fallen with the value of silver, and the total would not now be worth in the hands of the people more than 50 cents on a dollar. And that is what would happen if Mr. BRYAN were elected.

"Can you imagine any way in which you can increase the price of the products of labor without increasing the earnings of labor?"—Indianapolis Sentinel.

No need to imagine. During greenback times the increase of the price of the products of labor was, on the average, at least 40 per cent. greater than the increase in the earnings of labor. Inflation by fifty-cent silver would have just the same result.

Senator HILL is not an alienist, but without knowing it he has discovered in this State a considerable group of "mattoids" in Federal offices, and it has been learned that he attributes to their influence some part of the demoralization that led the Democratic organization of New-York formally to reverse itself in order to be regular and to support the Great Mattoid nominated at Chicago. The Washington expectation that the victor in November will not reward those mistaken and mattoid zealots appears to be based upon political experience. MCKINLEY will have no use for anybody who was for BRYAN. The abandonment by the Administration of office holders appointed by it may relieve the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND'S successor from any sense of obligation to retain them. BRYAN, if elected, would sweep out the Cleveland men who changed their colors in a little month. The watchful Republicans all over this State could probably show a very complete list of Mr. CLEVELAND'S appointees who have felt an uncontrollable impulse to pose as apostles of Bryanism and free silver. Keep the lists until after March 4, 1897. President CLEVELAND may safely leave to the consideration of his successor this matter that disturbed Senator HILL.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—California's Daughters of the Revolution, who form the "Sequoia Chapter" of that organization, celebrated the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of CORNWALLIS on Monday by planting in Golden Gate Park thirteen trees, each a gift from the chapter in one of the thirteen original States. Connecticut sent a little oak raised from an acorn produced by Hartford's famous tree; Pennsylvania, a cypress from Valley Forge; Delaware, a red maple from Belmont Hall, where the State Legislature met in 1777; New-Jersey, a linden from the Wallace House, WASHINGTON'S headquarters in 1778-9; Georgia, a catalpa from Fort Cornwallis; Massachusetts, a Concord elm; Maryland, a liquid amber tree from the grave of FRANCIS SCOTT KEY; South Carolina, a magnolia from Fort Moultrie; New-Hampshire, a sugar maple from Gen. STARK'S homestead; Virginia, a chestnut from Monticello; New-York, a hickory from Saratoga; North Carolina, a hackberry oak from Guilford, and Rhode Island, a birch from the birthplace of Gen. GREENE.

—While not denying the importance, from a political standpoint, of Russia's new railway across Siberia, English exporters and shipping men assert that not for many years, if ever, will it become an appreciable factor in international commerce. The road, they say, will make possible the transfer of troops, and, perhaps, of a few favored passengers from St. Petersburg to the Pacific in ten days, but its facilities for moving freight are of the most primitive and inadequate kind. This is true of the oldest and best equipped railways in Russia. It takes a week for goods to reach Moscow from the capital, and the time on the new road will be at least thirty days, which, taken in connection with the much higher freight rate, will make competition with the English steamship lines out of the question.

—As Buffalo has no harbor, but simply a lake front, there is an element of humor in the statement that $2,200,000 is to be spent there on "harbor improvements." So the Buffalo papers put it, however, and as the city, after the money is spent, will have a moderately safe anchorage for vessels of all kinds and sizes, the phrase does well enough. The plans include the construction of a timber breakwater 2,800 feet long, running northeast from Stony Point, and another partly timber and partly stone reaching from just beyond this nearly to the present breakwater. This will give a sheltered area of large extent, and will give more than room enough for the vessels that now have to crowd into Buffalo Creek and the Blackwell Canal.

—The Charleston News and Courier recently asked this somewhat impertinent, but not uninteresting, question: "How many stationary, full length bath tubs are there in Wilmington or Savannah or Augusta?" The Savannah News contents itself with replying: "As far as Savannah is concerned, we have never heard of a bath tub census." This the Charleston editor regards as confirming what he calls, without explaining, "our worst suspicions," and he declares that the refusal of the Wilmington and Augusta papers to answer his inquiry is a "guilty silence." In times not far remote the silence, whether "guilty" or not, is one that would have soon been broken by the noise of pistol shots.

—At certain seasons of the year—and this is one of them—the citizens of Chicago are allowed to go fishing in the park lakes. Great numbers of men and boys take advantage of the privilege, and they get lots of fun and occasionally a bullhead or minnow. This reward seems slight, from a pecuniary or dietary point of view, but the Chicago people, very properly, if not very originally, say that to real sportsmen, not fish, but fishing, is important, and, anyhow, the park angler can expatiate on the "big one that got away" in terms as glowing as though the scene of his adventures were Pike County or the Adirondacks.

—Georgia's "Daughters of the Confederacy" are holding a convention at Macon this week. Among the most emphasized objects of their organization are "to collect and preserve material for a true history of the war between the Confederate States and the United States of America," and "to unite with the Confederate veterans in the determination that American history shall be properly taught in public schools." This illustrates, among other things, the curious power of words to mean one thing in one latitude and quite a different thing a few miles to the north or south.

—Cape Cod fishermen complain that the mackerel of to-day are not to be taken by any of the methods that proved successful with their ancestors. The first result of the constant pursuit of which these fish were the objects was almost to exterminate them. Only the most knowing mackerel survived, and their progeny, though now very numerous again, manifest an adroitness in escaping from nets and hooks that is immensely pleasing to people seeking confirmation for the theory of natural selection, but most exasperating to men with a living to earn.

—An English firm doing business at Yokohama recently sued a Japanese merchant in the native courts and secured a decision under which he would have to accept and pay for certain goods that had been imported by his order. The Japanese did not appeal, but neither did he pay. The trade guild to which he belonged quietly informed the Englishmen that they would be boycotted if they insisted on enforcing their judgment, and as the resident partner of the British firm deemed it inexpedient to face a general boycott in Japan, the firm submitted to a compromise involving a serious loss.

—HENRY GEBBERT, a resident of Atlantic City, kept a Newfoundland dog chained day and night for two years. On Monday the dog broke loose, tore a good deal of meat from one of GEBBERT'S arms, and was about to begin operations on GEBBERT'S throat when a policeman came up and without waiting to inquire into the circumstances of the case shot the dog dead. There would seem to be good reason for believing that the policeman is a man so lacking in ordinary common sense that he should never be allowed to carry a revolver.

WHO WAS THE DISCOVERER?

Dr. Colton Says Dr. Horace Wells First Found Laughing Gas.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sir: The old worn-out controversy of anaesthesia, and to whom the honor of its discovery belongs, was settled long ago, and the award given to Horace Wells of Hartford, Conn. A bronze monument in honor of Dr. Wells has been erected in that city, with the name of Dr. Wells and the date of his discovery inscribed on it:

An attempt is being made to steal this honor from Dr. Wells and confer it on Dr. Morton Dr. Wells made the discovery, and practically applied it on Dec. 11, 1844. I speak from knowledge on this subject, because I was present and assisted at the birth of the discovery.

It will be remembered that there were three claimants for the discovery—Dr. Wells, Dr. Morton, and Dr. Jackson. The following condensed statement covers the whole subject. At an "exhibit" of laughing gas, which I gave in Hartford on Dec. 10, 1844, a young man by the name of Cooley, injured himself, bruising his legs, while under the influence of the gas, but said he felt no pain till the effects of the gas had passed off. Dr. Wells noticed the fact, and asked me why a tooth could not be extracted when under the gas and not feel it. I replied that I did not know. He proposed to try it on himself. The next day, Dec. 11, 1844, I gave him the gas, and Dr. Riggs took out his decayed tooth. Dr. Wells said he "didn't feel it so much as the prick of a pin!" That was the first tooth ever drawn without pain. No special honor to me; I never claimed any. Dr. Wells used the gas for extracting teeth during all the year of 1845. The thing appeared so new, strange, and impossible, that no one attempted to use it save Dr. Wells alone.

At the end of 1845 Wells went to Europe on account of failing health, and traveled on the Continent. During his absence in Europe, Dr. Morton, his former pupil, went to Dr. Jackson, a chemist of Boston, to learn how to make the gas, as he wished to test the truth of Wells's pretended discovery. Dr. Jackson said to him; "Why, that gas exhilarates. So does sulphuric ether. If one will destroy pain, so will the other." Upon this hint Morton buys some ether and tries it on a boy by the name of Eben Frost for the extraction of a tooth. This took place on Sept. 30, 1846. It was successful. Soon after this Morton and Jackson applied jointly for a patent for the discovery of the anaesthetic effects of ether. Before the patent was issued Jackson sold his interest in it to Morton. On getting his patent, in order to mystify the public and sell "rights," Dr. Morton calls his agent "Letheon." All this took place while Wells was abroad.

On the return of Wells to this country, in the latter part of 1847, he was astonished to find that Morton had obtained a patent and claimed the honor of the discovery of anaesthesia. A violent discussion followed between them on the subject, during which Wells became deranged and committed suicide. He died on Jan. 24, 1848.

After the death of Wells, Morton set up the claim that the gas was no anaesthetic at all, and that insensibility could not be produced by it. Therefore he, Morton, was the discoverer of anaesthesia! There was no one who took up the defense of poor Wells, and the gas as an anaesthetic laid dead and forgotten for seventeen years, viz., from the end of 1845, when Wells went to Europe, till 1863.

In 1863, remembering the experiment with Wells, I revived the use of the gas, and demonstrated that it was the best anaesthetic known for short operations. Dr. Morton could now no longer base his claim that he was the discoverer of anaesthesia on the ground that the gas was not an anaesthetic, and so he charged that Wells abandoned his discovery! He abandoned it only while he was traveling in Europe, where he could not speak the language.

In 1863, when the gas was proved to be an anaesthetic, the medical and surgical journals throughout the country took up the subject and investigated it to the bottom. The result was, they awarded to Dr. Wells the honor of the discovery. But of all these scientific journals, only one, the Boston Medical Journal, continued to claim the honor for Morton. All the honors given to Morton were given during these seventeen years, when the public were under the delusion that the gas was not an anaesthetic. It was during this time that the monument in Boston was erected to commemorate the name of the man who first discovered the anaesthetic effects of ether, but no name appears on the monument! There was a celebration in Boston on the 16th of this month, the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Dr. Morton administered ether to a gentleman for the removal of a cancer in the Massachusetts General Hospital.

A number of gentlemen have been engaged to write up Morton as the discoverer of anaesthesia, and excite sympathy, so as to get his name on that monument! This was the simple and sole object.

It should be mentioned that when Dr. Jackson found that some man's name was going down to posterity as a great discoverer, he went over to Paris and urged his claim before the Academy of Sciences. That famous institution recognized his claim, and he is recorded to-day in that institution as the discoverer of anaesthesia! He merely suggested ether to Morton. They both obtained their ideas of anaesthesia from Dr. Wells. No one, not even Morton, ever denied that Dr. Wells had a tooth drawn while under the gas on Dec. 11, 1844, while Morton's first experiment with ether was on Sept. 30, 1846.

A great deal has been written about the magnanimity of Dr. Morton—his having sacrificed his fortune in his efforts to confer a blessing on mankind! It is true that he spent large sums of money in the employment of eminent lawyers to defend his patent by prosecuting those who infringed upon it, and in lobbying his bill through Congress. A bill was reported in the Senate giving him $100,000 for his discovery. I went to Washington and gave my testimony to Senators Taney and Truman Smith, (Senators from Connecticut,) who opposed the bill. It was killed by 13 majority! While stopping at a hotel, I heard a number of members of Congress discussing the Morton claim, and I related to them the story of the discovery by Dr. Wells. One member said: "That is just what I thought." He added: "A large number of members were invited to an oyster and champagne supper. We did not know who offered it. Well, we ate the oysters and drank the champagne, and when all was over we were introduced to Dr. Morton as the generous giver of the feast!" Here is where some of his money went.

The American Medical Association, at its gathering in New-York in June, 1846, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, In the appropriation bill now pending in Congress is a clause donating to Dr. W. T. G. Morton of Boston the sum of $200,000, as a recognition of his services in introducing sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic agent; and

"Whereas, The said Dr. Morton, by suits brought against charitable medical institutions for infringements of an alleged patent covering all anaesthetic agents, not claiming sulphuric ether only, but the state of anaesthesia, however produced, as his invention, has, by this act, put himself beyond the pale of an honorable profession and of true laborers in the cause of science and humanity; therefore,

"Resolved, That the American Medical Association enter its protest against any appropriation to Dr. Morton, on the ground of his unworthy conduct, also because of his unwarrantable assumption of a patentable right in anaesthesia.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means."

(See Transactions, Volume XV., P. 53.)

On Dec. 11, 1894, the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery, the American Dental Association gave a grand celebration in honor of Dr. Wells, in Philadelphia. Addresses were delivered by eminent men from all parts of the United States. I never claimed any honor in the discovery of anaesthesia; yet I was the occasion of the discovery, and gave the gas and produced the first anaesthetic condition. Prof. Garretson, who presided at the above meeting, did me the honor of saying: "If there had been no Colton, there would have been no Wells."

G. Q. COLTON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1896.

Make the Bryan Vote Small.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When the only choice we had was between McKinley and Bryan, the writer advocated independence on the part of Democrats, which sentiments THE TIMES was good enough to approve. When Palmer was nominated, however, the situation was altogether changed, but I am sorry to say that many Democrats do not seem to appreciate it. Generally speaking, the voters of the country have been nearly equally divided between the Democratic and Republican Parties, at least to such an extent that it behooved both parties to work hard at any election to prevent the other getting the advantage; for that reason the candidate of the Republicans is pretty sure of an election unless the Democrats are united, as is not at present the case; hence, for a Democrat to vote for Palmer in preference to McKinley is not jeopardizing the latter's chances.

The reasons for giving Palmer the preference are more serious than many Democrats seem to appreciate. It should be the most earnest wish of every one believing in Democratic principles to express the highest disapproval of the action taken at Chicago. There seems little doubt that every Democratic vote cast for the Republican ticket will be lost sight of in the mass of Republican votes, and will not be recognized as expressing any disapproval of Bryanism, while every vote cast for Palmer is clearly marked as a protest against the Chicago platform. The Republicans have lost no opportunity to bring forward their tariff policy and make it as prominent an issue as possible, so it is very evident that if McKinley is elected by an extraordinary majority, the Republicans will at once take the excuse to claim that the people are calling for an increase of the tariff. It is not by a large plurality for the successful candidate that we should express our dissatisfaction with Bryanism, but by the small vote that Bryanism should receive. C. J. B.

NEW-YORK, Oct 20, 1896.

PERSONAL.

—A retired sea Captain who had been known to many people as CHARLES BRYANT died at Philadelphia in 1893, leaving about $40,000 in real estate and securities. Five distinct sets of would-be heirs at once claimed the little fortune. From Ilesborough, Me., came a woman who said BRYANT was LEVI T. DEAN, and that she was his widow. Philadelphia supplied some alleged nephews and nieces, who said his name was MATTHEWS. England sent over a MARY ANN TERRIS and others, according to whom the man was a PATRICK BRYANT, born in London. Papers found in decedent's box supported the claim of some BRYANTS from North Bridgewater, Mass., distant relatives of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Besides these there were some folks from New-York and Iowa, whose only claim to the money seemed to lie in the fact that they needed it. After half a dozen trials in various courts, the controversy has at last been decided in favor of the English heirs.

—BERTHA PANKOW, the Milwaukee girl who has been sued for breach of promise to marry by an enterprising young fellow named GASTINGER, does not at all enjoy the novel experience, and denies with vehemence that she ever encouraged or wronged her troublesome admirer in any way. She says he proposed on repeated occasions, and was invariably rejected, but her affidavit closes with a statement that gives rise to reflection: "When I first became acquainted with GASTINGER," declares the chilly maid, "he told me he was employed in the Pabst brewery, and was a steady and regular worker, but I have since found out that this statement was untrue." Here was at least a motive for abandonment. Of course it doesn't prove anything, but it may go a good ways toward establishing GASTINGER'S right to the $1,000 for which he sues.

—J. M. WILKINSON of Atlanta, who was nominated for Presidential Elector by the gold Democrats of Georgia, has refused to run, being convinced, as he says in his letter of declination, that "every sound-money man should vote directly with the party advocating sound money with the prospects of success." This is exploited by The Atlanta Constitution as revealing that one purpose of the sound-money Democrats is to insure the election of MCKINLEY. With wholly unintentional accuracy, The Constitution says Mr. WILKINSON'S course makes plain what hitherto was hidden only from "the dullest intellects."

—Gov. COFFIN rode at the head of the Foot Guard procession in Hartford on Monday. With him in the carriage was one ex-Governor of Connecticut, Senator HAWLEY, and following them were four other ex-Governors—T. M. WALLER, P. C. LOUNSBURY, and M. G. BULKELY. By some mistake, ex-Gov. C. R. INGERSOLL escaped the wiles of the Foot Guard, and Hartford had to get along as best it could with only five specimens of this particular brand of favorite son on exhibition at one time

—According to the latest theory, Bishop KEENE was removed from the Catholic University at Washington because Cardinal SATOLLI found him wholly lacking in the sort of learning that, at Rome, qualifies a theologian for high offices. It is said—on no authority at all—that the members of his Faculty used to submit to him abstruse problems in canonical law and did not take pains to hide the fact that he regarded as unimportant his inability to solve them.

—Lady FRANCIS PELHAM-CLINTON BERESFORD-HOPE, once MAY YOHE, is said to be taking vigorous and effective measures for improving the condition of the tenants on an estate in Ireland of which she is now the owner. She goes about among them like an American edition of Marcella Maxwell, and unless Irishmen have lost their traditional sense of humor, the highly-favored peasants must find the spectacle highly amusing.

—Dr. BROOKS, the Superintendent of Philadelphia's public schools, teaches psychology in accordance with KANT'S theory of "mental faculties"—thought, feeling, and will. This excited opposition from the followers of more modern German philosophers, but he has been sustained by Dr. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, the United States Commissioner of Education.

LEE IS NOT COMING HOME

THE CONSUL GENERAL HAS NOT BEEN SICK IN HAVANA.

He Has No Intention of Leaving His Post at Present—Many of the Spanish Soldiers Ill in Cuban Hospitals—A Prisoner of War Shot at Matanzas—Capt. Murphy of the Laurada Convicted in Kingston, Jamaica.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—It is denied here that Consul General Lee will return for a time to the United States on account of ill health. He has not been sick since his arrival in Havana, and he has no intention of leaving his post at present.

It is officially reported that there are 11,718 sick soldiers in the various military hospitals.

Four yawls, having the name "Three Friends" painted upon them, have been found on the beach at Juragua, Province of Santa Clara. They undoubtedly belonged to the filibustering vessel of that name, and had been employed in landing arms, &c.

Arcadio Sanabria, a prisoner of war who had been convicted of incendiarism, was shot to-day at Matanzas.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana states that Macco, the rebel leader, was wounded in a recent engagement with the Spanish troops. The dispatch adds that Captain General Weyler denies the report that he intends to quit Cuba on leave of absence.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 20.—The case against Capt. Murray of the American steamer Laurada, who was arrested at Port Antonio and held in £300 bail on the charge of having contraband of war on his vessel, has gone against the defendant, he not appearing when the case was called in court. A writ of execution against his body was issued to-day.

The Laurada is very strongly suspected of having been engaged in conveying arms, ammunition, and men to the Cuban insurgents, and on the recent arrival of the steamer at Port Antonio a number of rifles were found secreted on board of her. Her Captain was arrested and gave cash bail to appear for trial, which he has not done. He will be taken into custody should he return to Jamaica.

THE MASSACRE AT VAN.

The Bancroft to Pass the Dardanelles as an Ordinary Vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—The Viedomosti publishes some details of the latest massacre of Armenians at Van that were obtained from fugitives who have arrived at Etchmiadzin. The Kurds, who perpetrated the massacre, openly declare that they fulfilled the will of the Sultan. The story is the same as those that have been repeatedly told during the past two years. The Kurds butchered the men in cold blood, kidnapped the prettiest women, buried children alive, outraged the priests, and desecrated the churches. The work of the murderers was thoroughly done, and there now remain no Armenian peasants in the vicinity of Van.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—Mr. Luther Short, United States Consul General here, started for Smyrna to-day. It is probable that Mr. Short will board the United States gunboat Bancroft at Smyrna, and that the gunboat will pass through the Dardanelles as an ordinary vessel.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PAUNCEFOTE.

Reported that the Venezuela Trouble Is Near Settlement.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—With reference to the assertion published in The Speaker Saturday that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, on his return to his post would be the bearer of instructions that would secure a favorable solution of the Venezuelan frontier dispute, certain papers publish a news agency statement, which purports to be official, to the effect that it is a patent fact that Sir Julian has all along been charged with a mission directed to a settlement of the question.

He has started for the United States with certain instructions, it is alleged, and the negotiations will be reopened immediately upon his arrival. It is too early, however, it is suggested, to say whether the British proposals are likely to be accepted. "Happily," the statement runs on, "a better feeling is being manifested between the peoples, and it frequently happens that such manifestations help to an amicable conclusion that would not otherwise be practicable."

Venezuelan Experts Coming.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Prof. George L. Burr, chief historical expert of the American Venezuelan Commission, who has been examining the English and Dutch documents bearing on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, has finished his labors, and will sail for New-York on Oct. 21, on the steamer Teutonic. Dr. Haan, who has been working in conjunction with Prof. Burr, will sail from Rotterdam on the steamer Spaarndam.

Astronomer Tisserand Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—M. François Felix Tisserand, a well-known astronomer and member of the Institute, died from apoplexy today.

M. Tisserand was born Jan. 15, 1845. He entered the Normal School in the Section of Sciences in 1863 and later became assistant astronomer at the observatory. At the organization of the astronomical service in 1873 he was appointed Director of the observatory at Toulouse and Professor of Astronomy of the Faculty of Sciences of that city. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Rational Mechanics of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, and was transferred to the Chair of Mathematical Astronomy in 1883. He was appointed Director of the Paris Observatory Aug. 5, 1892, in place of Admiral Mouchez, deceased. In 1874 he was assistant to M. Janssen on the voyage to Japan to observe the transit of Venus. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the Bureau of Longitude. He was the author of a number of works pertaining to his profession.

Death of Dr. Campion.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. William Campion, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, is dead.

Dr. Campion was one of the best-known "dons" of Cambridge University. His whole life had been spent within the walls of the college. He was a graduate of the university, and took high honors at his graduation. He had held almost every university office, having been an examiner in the mathematical tripos, proctor, lecturer, dean, tutor, and finally master of his college, and Vice Chancellor. He was a man of fine attainments, and exerted a great influence in the university councils.

To Bring Gladstone Back.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Merthyr Tydvil, has summoned a meeting of his constituents for the purpose of discussing the question of his resigning his seat in Parliament in favor of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morgan's aim is to initiate a movement to bring Mr. Gladstone back into politics. The Liberals comprising Mr. Morgan's constituency are enthusiastic in their approval of Mr. Morgan's idea, but they are doubtful that the Grand Old Man will give a favorable response to Mr. Morgan's movement.

Lady Tina Scott Indicted.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Old Bailey Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against Lady Tina Scott, the mother of Countess Russell, who was arrested on Oct. 9 at the instance of her son-in-law, Earl Russell, upon a charge of having criminally libeled him. True bills were also found against Frederick Kast, a groom, and John Cockerton, a marine engineer, who were also arrested and held for trial in connection with the case in the sum of £500 each.

The Xarifa at Cowes.

COWES, Oct. 20.—The American auxiliary screw yacht Xarifa, owned by Mr. Franklin M. Singer of New-York, arrived here. She reports having experienced heavy weather at sea, during which her headgear and bulwarks were damaged.

Parliament to Reassemble.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that the British Parliament will reassemble on Jan. 25.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. John Sherwood is at the Windsor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri are at the Savoy.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine is at the Albemarle.

—Judge J. H. Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Normandie.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—John H. Day of Albany and C. R. Brodie of Chicago are at the Metropole.

—Anthony N. Brady and Andrew Hamilton of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—John Gray of Pittsburg and S. R. Witler of Cleveland are at the Westminster.

—Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Edwin Warfield of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

—E. W. Dowling of Montreal, J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland, and C. W. Loring of Boston are at the Everett.

—Frank Wood of Boston, B. A. Jackson of Providence, and B. A. Macallum of Toronto are at the Windsor.

—George R. Wallace of Pittsburg, Cecil Clay of Washington, and W. H. Oates of Buffalo are at the Sturtevant.

—J. H. Chadwick of Boston, John McPhail of Baltimore, and William J. Bride and R. Bampton, Jr., are at the Plaza.

—Col. John T. Morehead of North Carolina, Albert H. Clarke of Pittsburg, and E. A. Dunbar of New-Bedford are at the Astor.

—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia, and John G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

—H. D. Loney of Baltimore, John W. Marden of Chicago, A. J. Whitehouse of Troy, and W. G. Morton of Albany, are at the Park Avenue.

—Lord Playfair and Lady Playfair of England, ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, John B. Garrett of Philadelphia, and Charles S. Francis of Troy are at the Manhattan.

—Senator Joseph R. Hawley and ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut, and W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, are at the Murray Hill.

—Prince M. Hinkoff and Prince M. M. Hilkoff of Russia, Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington; Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, and A. Bleecker Banks of Albany are at the Waldorf

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Church, A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; A. M. Church, domestics; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Steward, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and fancy goods, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, dry goods, &c., 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens; 43 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, millinery and laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. Joyce, Jr., dress goods, silks, cloaks, and shawls, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Weil, white goods, laces and embroideries, gloves, and muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

—Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Skall, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods and cloaks; Mrs. J. P. Plater, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Johnston & Shurts, New-London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. B. Witter, dry goods and woolens; 338 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

—Kemper, Hundley & McDonald, Terra Haute, Ind.; J. B. Hundley, domestics, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, dry goods, &c.; J. King, dry goods, &c., 338 Broadway; Everett House.

—Loewenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Loewenthal, notions, gloves, ribbons, and hosiery; Hotel Albert.

—The J. C. MacInnes Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, and suits; William Mullen, white goods and prints, 55 White Street.

—Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, notions, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 371 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Raut Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Raut, furnishing goods, 41 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces and embrodieries, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; G. W. Hughes, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. Story, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; M. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Albert.

—Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, notions, Hoffman House.

—Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Lyman, hosiery; 121 Greene Street; Westminster Hotel.

—Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wald, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, art goods and worsteds; Hoffman House.

—Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. J. Watt, furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wegman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

His Execution Postponed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Daniel McCarthy, the wife-murderer, will not hang next Friday. To-day Gov. Altgeld signed a reprieve, extending the time to Feb. 19. Word of McCarthy, on April 23, killed his wife, to him at the county jail, and when he heard the good news the man wept for joy. McCarthy, on April 23, killed his wife, Addie McCarthy, at 245 Illinois Street. At the time of the murder the woman was standing in the presence of her mother, who saw her daughter shot down. McCarthy is a member of the Pressmen's Union, a strong labor organization, with many votes in Chicago.

FABBRI-SHEPARD WEDDING

SCARBOROUGH THE SCENE OF A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt Married in the Church Erected to the Memory of Her Father, Elliott F. Shepard—About Two Hundred Relatives of the Bride and Groom the Only Guests Who Were Present.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Shepard memorial chapel in this village was the scene this noon of one of the most brilliant weddings ever celebrated in Westchester County. Miss Edith Shepard, the second daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, was married at noon to Ernesto G. Fabbri.

The handsome little chapel, which Mrs. Shepard erected to her husband's memory, was beautifully decorated with Fall flowers and foliage. Spanning the back of the chapel was a Gothic arch of palms and ferns 18 feet wide and 16 feet high. Through the ferns were woven beautifully tinted Autumn leaves and fluffy chrysanthemums of pure white, presenting a splendid picture. Additional color was imparted by a group of orchids. Along the aisle, close to the pews, there was a bewildering array of chrysanthemums of various colors. Great banks of chrysanthemums, twining smilax, and anemones completely hid the organ loft, and the beautiful stained-glass windows were framed in feathery asparagus.

A special train which left the Grand Central Station in New-York City at 10 A. M. brought the invited guests to the number of about 200. The front pews were occupied by the Shepard and Vanderbilt families, including Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris, Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller, Burritt H. Shepard, Frederick Shepard, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris, Benjamin Knower, Miss Edith Morton, John D. Rockefeller, and John D. Terry.

When the guests were assembled in the church, the strains of Handel's wedding march floated out, and the bridal party appeared in the centre aisle. First came the ushers, George Vanderbilt, uncle of the bride; William Sloane, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., and W. L. Osgood Field, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Fabbri, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Daisy Shepard, and Miss Annie Morgan.

The maid of honor, Miss Emily Sloane, walked by herself immediately in front of the bride, who leaned on the arm of her brother, Elliot Fitch Shepard. The groom, with his brother, Alexander Fabbri, as best man, met her at the altar rails. They knelt together, and the Rev. Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Blessing of the Scarborough Church, read the marriage service.

The bride wore a white creation by Worth. It was trimmed with lace which her mother wore on her wedding day. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were attired alike in white moire, with full skirts, made plain, save for a flouncing of mousseline de soie. The bodices were of the same material as the skirts, with great puff sleeves trimmed with silver braid. Picture hats of black velvet, with clusters of black ostrich plumes, completed the costume.

Miss Shepard is a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. She and her cousin, Miss Adele Sloan, were introduced to society together in 1892. Miss Sloan became Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr. The entry of the girls into society was marked by a grand ball given in the combined homes of their parents. Miss Shepard has been in mourning almost continuously since her début.

The bridegroom is a son of the late Ernesto Fabbri, who was a member of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan, & Co. He has spent the greater part of his life in Europe, where he first met Miss Shepard.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests were driven in carriages to Mrs. Shepard's home, Woodlea, for breakfast. The bride and groom, with the bridesmaids and ushers, were served in the regular dining room, while the invited guests were seated at tables in the great hall of the house.

The favors presented by the bride and groom to the bridesmaids and ushers were emerald and diamond pins. An immense number of presents were received by the young couple. Ex-Detective Sergeant Charles Heidelberg, with ten picked men from New-York, will guard them until they can be removed to the city. The festivities on the estate were concluded by a dinner to the 150 employes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri will spend the first month of their married life at Biltmore, Asheville, N. C., the residence of the bride's uncle, George W. Vanderbilt.

Wilbur—Derby.

NYACK, Oct. 20.—A fashionable and pretty wedding occurred in Grace Church at high noon to-day. The bridegroom was Mr. Henry Lawrence Wilbur of Chicago, and the bride Mrs. C. Mattison Derby of 40 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, the guest of Mrs. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Nyack. The church was tastefully trimmed with Autumn leaves. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church.

The ushers were Mr. Dakin of Boston, Mr. Brown of Chicago, Mr. Wheeler of New-York, and Mr. Wilbur, brother of the groom. A wedding breakfast was served at 1:30 P. M. at Hertzen-Ruhe, the country seat of Mrs. Hooper C. Van Vorst, on Prospect Hill. Among the guests present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Horace White and the Misses White of New-York, Dr. Lusk and the Misses Lusk of New-York, Mrs. Henry Wood of Denver, Col.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur of Philadelphia, Mrs. Samuel Hard of Englewood, Mrs. Christian Herter of New-York, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. H. O. Wilbur, and others.

Meehan—Kelahan.

Miss Mary C. Kelahan was married yesterday morning to Mr. Joseph F. Meehan in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth Street. The ceremony was performed by Father John F. Kelahan, brother of the bride, assisted by Father John Edwards and Father F. X. Kelly. Miss Clara Osfield was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Clark and Miss Irma Balthazar. Daniel Patterson was best man. The ushers were Dr. George Cheney, Louis McCabe, Dr. J. Mahoney, James Cooney, and William Guy.

The wedding breakfast was served at 307 East Twentieth Street, the home of the bride's parents. The guests were the Rev. Fathers Driscoll, Breslin, Myhan, Hughes, Kenny, Dooley, Cushman, Dougherty, Fay, Briody, Kelliher, O'Flynn, Galligan, and Dunn, Timothy J. Campbell, William Sulzer, ex-Alderman Shields, Coroner Edward Fitzpatrick, and Senator John Ahern.

Howard—Mabley.

The wedding of Miss Alice Bernice Mabley to Raymond Howard took place at St. Thomas's Church yesterday. Bishop Worthington of Nebraska performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church, and the Rev. Edward Mabley of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride. Miss Maud Mabley was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edna and Ella Mabley of Cleveland and Bella and Ada Mabley of Jackson, Mich.

The ushers were Peter Miller, Harrison Hebbard, Alfred Lockwood Brown, Frederick M. Wheeler, Ernest V. Clark, Charles X. Cordier, and Henry Stackhouse. Montague Howard, the groom's brother, was best man. Breakfast was served at 517 West Seventy-seventh Street, the residence of the bride's parents.

Edwards—Robertson.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Robertson, daughter of Mr. James L. Robertson, President of the Hines, Robertson Manufacturing Company, to Mr. Frank F. Edwards took place last evening in Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of Lenox, Mass., assisted by the Rev. F. M. Kirkus of Bergen Point. Over 600 guests attended. Miss Nanah Robertson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the ushers were Messrs. John Gill, Allan Laurie, and the two brothers of the bride. The best man was Mr. Lawrence C. Woods of Pittsburg, Penn. The church was beautifully decorated by the Chancel Guild, of which the bride is a member.

Nathan—Berliner.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Berliner to Joseph Nathan occurred yesterday evening at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise officiating. The bride, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berliner of 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, wore ivory satin and duchess lace and a tulle veil. Miss Lillian Berliner was maid of honor, in pale yellow silk, trimmed with mousseline de sole, and the Misses Nettie and Lillian Nathan and Celia Nightingale, as flower girls, wore pink silk and big Gainsborough hats to match.

Ryan—Murphy.

The wedding of Miss Nina Murphy to Mr. John Barry Ryan occurred last evening at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in West Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. F. Mathew Taylor performed the ceremony in the presence of a few of the most intimate friends of the contracting parties. Walter Martin of San Francisco was best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The newly married couple started for a trip to the South immediately after the ceremony.

CARNEGIE ON THE ELECTION.

If Bryan Is Successful Business Will Be Paralyzed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 20.—Andrew Carnegie, when asked to-night for his opinion, whether McKinley would be elected, said: "Yes, I am quite sure of it; the only question is one of majority."

"What do you think of the outlook for business?"

"That depends upon the election of the candidate who represents honest money, law, and order. If a man like Mr. Bryan and such men as would compose his Cabinet, if elected, were placed in charge of the Nation by the American people, there would be a paralysis of business, but if McKinley is elected, I believe the country is going to have a period of prosperity that will rank with any in its history. The country has been depressed for some years; prices for all commodities are low; stocks are light; wheat, cotton, and provisions are in demand; the country will gain nearly $250,000,000 over last year in its trade balances with other nations; the money of the world is lying anxious to invest in the United States, and it will be largely invested whenever it is satisfied that the American people have resolved to pay in the same money as they have received—namely, gold."

Continuing, Mr. Carnegie said: "It is of no advantage to an employer to be able to pay his workmen with silver dollars. If every employer is able to do so, then all are relatively in the same position as before. The change from gold to silver would precipitate such a panic as would cause employers to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars; and it would cause large concerns to lose millions."

Appropriations for 1897.

The Board of Estimate yesterday considered some of the provisional estimates for 1897. The Department of Correction asked for $230,000, or $3,500 more than last year, and it was allowed. The Board of Education was allowed $5,946,000; the Normal College, $150,000, and the College of the City of New-York, $150,000. The Board of Education was allowed $35,000 for the biennial school census.

A request for $1,639,154, an increase of $314,800 over 1896, was made by the Department of Charities. It was allowed but $1,262,000—over $377,000 less than it asked for. The principal cut was made in the item "alterations," for which $212,000 was asked, and but $10,000 allowed. For free coal, $40,000 was asked and but $10,000 allowed, as all the charity organizations said the practice of giving free coal was radically wrong.

The board will meet again to-day to further consider departmental estimates.

Death Was Due from Natural Causes.

James Duffy, who was sent to the Elmira Reformatory on March 2, 1894, on his plea of guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, died there on Saturday of tuberculosis. James McElvainey of 765 Second Avenue, uncle to the dead man, noticed that the right arm was broken, the left hand cut, and the left foot dislocated. He notified the Coroners' office that he believed his nephew had met with foul play. An autopsy showed that death was from tuberculosis, as the Elmira doctor had testified, and that the apparent injuries were the result of necrosis, a disease that, in a more or less virulent form, always accompanies tuberculosis.

His Dying Wife Accused Him.

John Riordan, forty-five years old, of 95 Morris Street, Jersey City, was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station last night charged with homicide. Mrs. Riordan left home Oct. 12, going to the house of friends. She became ill Thursday, and was removed to the City Hospital. Yesterday she became worse, and accused her husband of beating her brutally. He was arrested and taken to the hospital, when the woman repeated the story. She died at 8 o'clock. The hospital authorities certified that she died from pneumonia, resulting from alcoholism.

He Was Eugene Lynch.

The man who was found unconscious at 13 Front Street, Monday evening, with a fractured skull, and who died at the Hudson Street Hospital, was yesterday identified as Eugene Lynch of 16 Nelson Street, Brooklyn. Patrick Rafferty of 451 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, told the Coroner that he was driving a wagon, laden with iron, and Lynch was in charge. When Rafferty boarded a Fulton ferry boat he missed Lynch. He thought he must have fallen from the truck when it turned suddenly out of the way of a passing car.

Institute Fair Attractions.

This is chrysanthemum week at the American Institute Fair, in Madison Square Garden, and the display is fine. There is the mop-headed chrysanthemum, the Japanese monster, twelve inches in diameter; the sedate Chinese, and the modest little pompon. There are many other flowers, roses, carnations, and geraniums. In the assembly room are the messenger and record pigeons, and among these are the fifteen Public Ledger birds of Philadelphia. One pigeon wears a diamond leg-band.

The New Turkish Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, presented his successor, Mustapha Tahsin Bey, and the latter's secretary to the Secretary of State in the diplomatic parlor this afternoon. The retiring Minister expects to present his letters of recall to the President within a week, and will leave shortly afterward for Constantinople, stopping some time en route in Paris.

A Practical Joker Shot.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 20.—Eugene Reed of South River was slightly wounded yesterday by his son Thomas. In a spirit of fun he got down on his knees while it was yet dark and tried to frighten his son, who was on his way to the barn. The young man, thinking the object was a dog, fired on his father. The shot took effect, but was not serious.

GREAT MONOPOLY MENACED

SUIT AGAINST BELL TELEPHONE SOON TO BE HEARD.

Grounds on Which the Government Wishes to Annul the Berliner Patent—Claims Lack of Good Faith in Patent Office Proceedings—Essential Parts of Telephone Said to be Covered by Earlier Bell and Berliner Patents.

The suit of the United States Government against the American Bell Telephone Company to annul the Berliner patent is expected to reach a hearing before the Supreme Court this week.

Application for the now famous Berliner patent was made June 4, 1877, and after lying in the Patent Office under one pretext or another for over fourteen years, the patent was finally issued to the American Bell Telephone Company, assignee, in November, 1891.

Under the patents to Alexander Graham Bell the American Bell Telephone Company had enjoyed the exclusive monopoly of the telephone business since 1876. Shortly before the expiration of this fundamental telephone patent, the Berliner patent was issued. It is claimed that this patent covers all forms of telephone transmitters which have been commercially in use since 1878 and which were in general use to-day.

If the Supreme Court decides that the Berliner patent is valid, the American Bell Telephone Company may continue to enjoy its monopoly of the telephone business until 1908, a total period of more than thirty-two years. Should the Supreme Court, however, order its cancellation, then the public may be allowed to secure the advantages of active competition.

The Attorney General, on behalf of the United States, began suit against the American Bell Telephone Company in February, 1893, and in the bill of complaint set up various grounds upon which the patent should be declared invalid and canceled.

The suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the District of Massachusetts, and Judge Carpenter decided the patent invalid on the grounds brought forward and ordered it canceled. This decision was overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The United States then appealed it to the Supreme Court.

It is understood that F. P. Fish of Boston and Joseph H. Choate of New-York will present the case for the Bell Company, while Judge R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne and Causten Browne of Boston will appear for the Government. The Attorney General has appointed ex-Solicitor General Charles H. Aldrich as assistant special counsel for the United States to file a supplemental brief discussing in detail some of the grounds upon which the Government urged the cancellation of the patent.

Several of the grounds set up by the Government, and which will probably be argued against the validity of the patent, are:

1. The application as filed did not describe the telephone transmitter which is covered by the patent as issued. The apparatus described and claimed by the patent was introduced in amendments subsequent to the date of filing.

2. The invention of the microphone transmitter was included in the patent to Alexander Graham Bell of March 7, 1876, antedating Berliner's application by over a year.

3. The Government claims the invention in question was described and disclosed and patented to Berliner in his patent of Nov. 2, 1880, in which patent the transmitter is claimed in combination with the identical apparatus used as a receiver.

4. The Government claims uncalled for delay and insertion of new matter in the application as well as other irregularities of preduce in the Patent Office. These uncalled for delays amount to bad faith toward the public on the part of the American Bell Telephone Company.

The public understands the importance of the decision of the Supreme Court in this famous suit.

The Accident to the Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Secretary Herbert to-day made public the findings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the grounding of the battleship Texas at Newport, R. I., on Sept. 16 last. The court finds that Chief Machinist J. L. Huntley operated the port engine without observing for himself the correctness of the signals, and that the starboard engine failed to respond to the signal to back for a minute or more for causes at the time not understood. Assistant Engineer R. T. Hall, Assistant Engineer A. W. Hinds, and Chief Engineer W. S. Moore are also blamed. The court is of the opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Chief Engineer W. S. Moore, United States Navy, and that he be censured by the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station; that Assistant Engineer A. W. Hinds, United States Navy, and Chief Machinist J. L. Huntley, United States Navy, be publicly reprimanded in general orders by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and that no further action be taken in the case of Capt. Henry Glass, United States Navy, commanding the United States steamship Texas. Admiral Bunce approves the finding of the court, as also does Secretary Herbert.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—While John Y. Pinkerton, Master of Transportation of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad officials in the South, was coming from Memphis to Birmingham last night, he left the train at Sulligent, Ala., where the east and west bound express trains meet, to converse a few minutes with another official on the latter train. As the east-bound express pulled out, Pinkerton attempted to board it, but missed his footing, and was dragged for 100 feet or more. Finally he lost his hold, and, falling, was crushed to death. He was a native of Lancaster, Penn., and for years was connected with the Cotton Belt Railroad system.

In Convention at Bridgeton.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The twenty-third annual convention of the New-Jersey Women's Christian Temperance Union was opened here this afternoon. Three hundred delegates are attending. The convention will continue until Friday evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

—3:25 A. M.—220 East Fifty-fourth Street, John Kress, brewery; damage, $500.

—9:40 A. M.—327 West Thirty-ninth Street, Maria May; damage slight.

—10:40 A. M.—581 Fifth Street, Adolph Haschek, book binder; damage, $100.

—11:55 A. M.—24 Suffolk Street, tenement of Samuel Leff; no damage.

—3:20 P. M.—26 Ludlow Street, Joseph Lipsky; damage trifling.

—8:45 P. M.—388 Grand Street, Adler Brothers; damage, $10.

—7 P. M.—Van Cortlandt and Jerome Avenues, Jerome Park Reservoir, Reeves & Son, shed; damage, $300.

—7:45 P. M.—22 West Sixty-ninth Street, Mrs. Catherine Gubleich, dwelling; damage, $60.

—8:25 P. M.—98 Madison Street, Mrs. Mary Carroll, dwelling; damage, $1,200.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 12:27 A. M. Oct. 21.

FEMALE VOTE OF CHICAGO

The Registration of Women Very Small This Year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The silverites, amazed at the tremendous registration here, which to-day goes over the 400,000 mark, have claimed that it was largely due to the registration of women, who intend to vote on university Trustees. It appears, however, that the registration of women this year has been very small, the number not being over 3,000. In anticipation of an extraordinary woman's vote the Election Commissioners have caused to be printed 376,000 ballots bearing the names of the candidates and the questions upon which women can vote in Chicago and Cicero.

The women recognize their own political insignificance this year. The people are not deeply concerned in the matter of university Trustees and the like, and as long as the wives and mothers are denied the privilege of expressing their views on the main issue they are not going to vote for the mere sake of voting on something. The ladies in charge of the women's Republican headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel have been working hard for the last week in hopes of making to-day's registration redeem the former lack. They fear for the fate of the State University Trustees, and see a danger that the Democratic women may steal a march on them.

TAMMANY TAKES A HAND.

It Will Interfere in the Campaign in the Thirty-fifth District.

During the past two or three days there have been quiet conferences at Tammany Hall concerning the existing conditions in the Twenty-fifth and the Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. One of these conferences was held on Monday afternoon in the room of the Executive Committee in the Wigwam, and another was held in the same room yesterday afternoon.

The purpose of these conferences was to determine whether it was necessary for the central organization to take hold of the campaign in both of the districts irrespective of the work that is being done by the committees in the districts. These conferences, the Tammany Hall leaders declare, resulted from the formation of the Bryan and Sewall Tammany Central Club, and from the general attitude toward John C. Sheehan's management of Tammany, of Henry D. Purroy, who is the real leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and of John J. Scannell, the leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. At these conferences it was practically decided that it was necessary for the central organization to take steps, especially in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, to get out the full Tammany Hall vote. Nothing has yet been decided about the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, but the conferences indicate that the row that is now going on in Tammany is one of the most serious that organization has been called upon to cope with in many years.

HANNA SURE HE HAS WON.

"They Are Licked Out of Their Boots and Know It," He Says.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman Hanna remarked to-day as he closed his desk:

"We have them licked out of their boots and they know it."

Mr. Hanna got a letter to-day from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of South Dakota stating that the State will give Major McKinley at least 20,000 majority.

Another letter from North Carolina stated that that State is undergoing a radical change, which may land it in the sound-money column. The reason given for the change is that the sound-money Democrats are making an aggressive campaign, and are drawing thousands of Democratic voters to the standard of Palmer and Buckner.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Levi H. Mace.

Levi H. Mace, the founder of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co., died yesterday morning at his home, on Westchester Road, William's Bridge. Mr. Mace was born on a farm near Northampton, N. H., Jan. 24, 1825. His parents were poor, and his advantages for securing an education were limited. In fact, he had said that he had never attended school but two years in his life—at the little village school in Northampton. His success in after life was, therefore, entirely the result of his own efforts. When Mr. Mace was about sixteen years old he went to Salem, Mass., where he became a milk dealer. From Salem he went to Boston, where he secured employment in a grocery store.

Mr. Mace came to this city in 1846, and became a resident of William's Bridge. Four years later he established the firm of L. H. Mace & Co., manufacturers of refrigerators, woodenware, and toys, which has become one of the leading houses in those lines in the city. Mr. Mace invested in property in William's Bridge, and at the time of his death had extensive holdings of real estate in that part of the city. He was the first President of the village of William's Bridge, and had been closely identified with its interests for half a century.

Mr. Mace is survived by a widow and three sons. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Horace Rublee.

Horace Rublee, editor in

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Anne B. McKee, to Charles F. Hoffman, at over $200,000, the two four-story brown-stone buildings, 1 and 3 West Twenty-fourth Street, 48 by 98.9. This property directly adjoins the Hoffman House and has been leased to the Hoffman House Company for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $13,000.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for George H. Hughes, on private terms, the four-story residence, with dining-room extension, subject to a lease, 17 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. Albert Etzel has sold, at about $12,250, the three-story brick and frame dwelling 265 Hudson Street, 16 by 65.

Mr. Aaron Ratkowsky has sold to a client of H. H. Cammann & Co. the house adjoining to the north, 20 by 90.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Emma Goldmark, plaintiff, at $38,706, the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with stone front, 16 West Eighty-second Street, 21 by 102.2.

W. D. Rusher has sold, for Mrs. Stahl, to a Mr. Horn, 143 West Ninety-second Street, a three-story house, 20 by 50 by 100, on private terms.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to Elias Reiss, at $10,419, the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store and three-and three-story brick building in rear, 88 Lewis Street, 20 by 100; also to the same purchaser, at $15,163, the three-story brick tenement with stores and four-story brick tenement in rear, 90 Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Henry Moulton, plaintiff, at $1,000, the leasehold premises, with three-story brick factory, 647 and 649 West Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100.5.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sales as follows: No. 95 Crosby Street, east side, 138.4 feet south of Prince Street, 25.9½ by 67.8 by 26.9 by 68.6, two-story frame building, with store in front, and two-story brick building in rear; also, 60 Varick Street, northeast corner of Laight Street, 25 by 100, two-story brick building; also, 185 Franklin Street, south side, 100 feet east of Greenwich Street, 20 by 70, six-story brick building; also, 5 Hubert Street, south side, 115 feet west of Hudson Street, 20 by 57, two-and-a-half-story brick building; also, 11 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 57.6 feet north of Christopher Street, 19 by 56.8¼ by irregular by 40.2¼, three-story brick building, with store; also, 493 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60.3½ feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, 20.2½ by 75 by 20.9 by 75, three-story brick building, with store; also, 531 Hudson Street, west side, 27.7 feet south of Charles Street, 21 by 72.11 by 12.3 to 118 Charles Street by 85 by 25.4 by 79.4, two three-story and basement brick buildings; also, 120 Charles Street, south side, 82.11 feet west of Hudson Street, 22.1 by 35 by 21.5 by 42.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 48 Watts Street, north side, 156.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 21 by 80 to alley, three-story brick loft building; also, 8, 10, and 12 Jones Street, south side, 104.6 feet west of West Fourth Street, 75 by 100, four brick and frame buildings in front, with two brick buildings in rear; also, 1,679 Broadway, west side, 75.10 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1⅞ by 12.3⅜ by 25 by 15, three-story brick building, with store; also, 71 Washington Square South, south side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store; also, 401 Canal Street, north side, 25 feet west of Thompson Street, 21.7 by 71.10 by 18.4 by irregular, two-and-a-half-story brick building, with store; also, 400 Canal Street, north side, 55.11½ feet east of Sullivan Street, 22.1 by 82.4 irregular by 82.1, two-and-a-half-story brick building, with store; also, 345, 347, and 349 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 110 feet west of First Avenue, 60 by 97.6, three five-story brick double tenements; also, 24 Desbrosses Street, north side, 60 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 50, three-story brick building with store and frame building; also, 422 West Broadway, west side, 200.1 feet north of Spring Street, 25 by 70.3½, four-story iron front building with store; also 392 and 394 West Broadway, west side, 140.10⅜ feet south of Spring Street, 51.5¾ by 75.5 by 51.8¾ by 75.1¼, four-story iron front building with store; also 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 178.4 by 25.2 by 175.6¾, four-and-a-half-story brownstone building in front and four-story and basement with stable in rear; also, on West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 45.2 feet east of Boulevard, 25 by 102.2, vacant; also 354-358 Boulevard, east side, 25.10½ feet north of Seventy-seventh Street, and 225-231 West Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 65.8 feet east of Boulevard, 77.5½ feet on Boulevard, by 130.5 by 102.2 to Seventy-seventh Street, by 50.1 by 25.6½ by 69.4¾, three two-story brick buildings with stores on Boulevard and four twelve-and-one-half-feet three-story and basement brick dwellings on Seventy-seventh Street; also, southeast corner Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, 33.9 by 154.11½ by 36.5 by 154.4½, vacant; also northwest corner Boulevard and Seventy-fourth Street, 66.6 by 118.8 by 24.8½ by 24.6½ by 18.4 by 124.0¾, three two-story brick buildings with stores on Boulevard, and six three-story and basement brick dwellings on Seventy-fourth Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $96,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 238 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, for a five-story brick flat, by Joseph Arrito of 183 West Sixty-third Street, owner; cost, $45,000.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, northeast corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by William Webber of 649 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; cost, $35,000.

East Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, for a four-story brick church, by the Literary Society of St. Catherine, 869 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $50,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Rowland Thomas, 1,968 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Mott Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a three-story brick parsonage and church, by the New-York Church Extension and Mission Society, owner; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, for a five-story storage and ice house, by the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, owner; cost, $400.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Lindgreen, 923 Brook Avenue, owner; cost, $2,800.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Ryer Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling, by Ralph S. Voorhees, 251 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $2,700.

No. 130 West Houston Street, northwest corner of Sullivan Street, alteration to a three-story and basement brick dwelling by the N. Law estate, 208 Bleecker Street, owner; cost, $500.

No. 17 New-Chambers Street, and No. 258 William Street, alteration to a four-story brick and stone store and tenement, by August Herrmann of Stapleton, S. I., owner; cost, $500.

No. 148 West Fourteenth Street, alteration to a four and one-half story brick store and dwelling, by Mrs. Mary Christ m of 19 Liberty Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 288 and 289 West Street, alteration to an eight-story brick storage warehouse, by the estate of Henry Luers, 304 Broadway, owner; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75; Ferdinand R. Smith and wife to William B. Davenport $1,000
12TH ST, 543 East; Robert Townsend, referee, to Maud F. Herman 11,400
7TH ST, 119; Dina Klein to Carl Klein 1
DELANCEY ST, 359; Dora Haft to Charles Brown 17,250
24TH ST, 45 West; Catherine Dellamore to George Denison 65,000
27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6 x98.9; Marion Av, e s, Lot 131, map of Benjamin Berrian, 50x180x50x182; Mary Welcker to Sophie Goff 25,500
87TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.8; Clarissa B. Loomis to Charles Cory 1
81ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x204.4 to 80th St; Charles F. Hoffman and wife to William H. Wilsey 1
77TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.1x102.2; Lewis Z. Bach and others to Allan G. Macdowell 1
77TH ST, n s, 150.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.11x102.2, with strip adjoining, 0.1x102.2; Allan G. Macdowell to Joseph Gleason 100
69TH ST, 35 West; Henry F. Cook and wife to Clara Helmrath 1
77TH ST, 165 West; Lewis Z. Bach and others to Allan G. Macdowell 100
84TH ST, 152 West; John J. Egan and others to Margaret R. French 100
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 63d St, 25.5x100; James McEntegart and wife to Peter Doelger 1
49TH ST, 126 West; John J. Brown to Mary C. Brown 1
1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137; Ettie L. Baldwin to Hester C. Wightman 29,000
52D ST, 100 East; John W. Ash to Martha Ash 1
102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; William Seltz to Mary Connolly 100
8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; Moses Herrman to George A. Greene 6,700
137TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; William H. Raynor and as Trustee to Lambert Suydam 7,299
147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; John Ruddell, Jr., to Mary A. Pitt and another 100
ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, 197.10 ft n of 130th St, 32x125; Sophie Goff to Mary Welcker 1
MORRIS PLACE; w s, 55 ft s of William St, 95x125; Delia Gibson and others to Horatio D. Wiswell and another 1
138TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Delia Gibson and another to Alphonse E. Phaneuf and wife 7,300
FOREST AV, e s, 100.10 ft s of Howe St, 19.2x107.3; John W. Decker to Mary F. Smith 7,500
CONCORD ST, w s, Lot 28 on map of South Mount Eden; George J. Doherty to David Quigley 1
LOT 114, Block C, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Hilda Johnson 600
FULTON ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; John W. Hunt and others to Isabelle A. Kehoe 5,000
COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 25 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Henry J. Salzmann and another. 600
3D ST, s s, Lots 418 and 419, map of Laidlaw Park; Malinda G. Mace to Emma E. Van Horn 1,000
LOT 94, map of Seneca Park, 24th Ward; Charles D. Shirmer to Peter Murphy 425

Recorded Leases.

RAMSAY, Allen L., to Samuel Koerner; 67 Montgomery St, 5 years $600
CHRISTIANSON, Ernest L. A., and wife to Caroline S. Howard; 45 West 133d St, 2 years 800
SCHULLINGER, Caroline, and others to Alice A. Wellman; 238 East 58th St, 3 years 900
HAFT, DORA, to Charles Brown; 259 Delancey St, 5 years 1,800
POULIN, Jacob, to Charles H. Ludewiss; Tremont Av, n e corner of Clinton Av, 3 years $660 720
CONNOLLY, Patrick, to Charles Brown and another; 37 Sheriff St, 5 years 2,650
FRASER, Edwin, to George A. Green; Jerome Av, w s, between 168th and 169th Sts. (Edwin Fraser house,) 10 years..$390 660
DOELGER, Peter, to Mary A. McEntegart; 80 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ALLEN, Elmer A., and wife to Herman C. Schwab; St. James St, n w corner of Old Croton Aqueduct, 1 year $2,000
AUFER, Mary A., and James W., to Marie Winterbottom; 12th St, n s, 163 ft w of Greenwich St, 1 day 500
BRENNAN, Catharine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 77th St, n s, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,500
BAUER, George, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; 144th St, s s, 408.4 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 500
DALE, Anna F., and James S., to executors of Martha Falconer, deceased; 160th St, s s, 183.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, demand 15,000
SAME to Charles E. Appleby, trustee of John B. Miller; same property, 3 years .. 8,500
EPSTEIN, Hyman, to Communipaw Coal Company; 55th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 30 days' notice 2,500
FEENEY, Johanna, and Michael J. Lane to Edward P. Schnell; 35th St, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 900
GOFF, Sophie, to Mary Welcker; 27th St, n s, 265.8 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 1,000
HIRSH, Jacob and Samuel, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; University Place, s e, corner of Clinton Place; demand, instalments 125,000
HELMRATH, Clara, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 West 60th St, 1 year 20,000
KELLY, Matthew, and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 9th Av, n e corner of 60th St, 1 year 5,000
KENNEDY, Mary E., to Mary Conlon; 318 East 31st St, 240 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year. 700
LIEBERMANN, Gustav, to Sigmund Levy; w s of Avenue A, 27.8 ft n of 70th St, demand 1,001
LAWRENCE, Eva, to Edward D. Mandell and others, Edward M. Robinson; 534 Madison Av, 3 years 35,000
LAGESSON, Carl J., to Murray & Hill; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 2,400
LYONS, Mary, to Margaret Lyons; w s of Jackson Av, 138.7 ft n of 163d St, 3 years 600
LANGTON, Woodbury G., to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 42d St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 40,000
MOORE, Ida E., and H. Morton to Mamie Mayer; 212 and 214 West 112th St, two mortgages; 3 years 23,500
SAME to Moses Kahn; 216 West 112th St, 2 months 11,500
McADAM, Phebe J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 318 West 34th St, 5 years 7,000
NORZ, John, and wife to Jennie L. Jackson; White Plains Road, n w s, Lots 29 and 46, map of Washingtonville, 3 years. 5,000
OSTHOFF, Frederick, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Columbus Av, 50.11 ft south of 102d St, 5 years 15,000
PHANEUF, Alphonse, ex wife to Delia Gibson; 138th St, s s, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 4,000
PITT, Mary A., and Catharine A. Todd, to John Duddell, Jr.; 147th St, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 2,000
PETTIT, John, and wife to Julia M. Burdick; Ann St, 29, 5 years 75,000
QUIRCK, Richard, and wife to Patrick Ryan; 64 West 3d St, 1 year 3,000
ROOS, Andrew P. and Julia A., to Ellen B. Chamberlain; Broadway, n e s, 40.2 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years 5,000
SINDHEIMER, Ignatz, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 121st St, n s, 229.6 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 7,000
SNYDER, George St. J., and wife to William J. Schliesman; 121st St, n s, 345 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 350
SMITH, Mary F., to William H. McCormack and others, trustees of Fannie McCormack; Forest Av, e s, 100.10 ft s of Home St, installments 2,500
SHUTTLEWORTH, Elizabeth M., to Caroline B. Cauldwell; Anthony Av, s w corner of Mount Hope Place, 3 years 10,000
STEINBERGER, Fanny, to Philipp Herrlich; 24 Avenue D, 5 years 10 months.. 8,000
THOMAS, Anna, to Catharina Strickner; 65th St, s s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 4,000
UNGER, Herrman G., and wife to David McClure; Willis Av, 210, 3 years 15,000
VON DER GOLTZ, Clara S., and husband to Johanna Wehrle; 127th St, s s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 1,500
VOLMAN, Samuel and Morris, and wives to Mary A. Stern, guardian of Edwin N. Asku; 171st St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 5 years 4,000
VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to Frances T. Lord; St. Ann's Av, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 14,500
SAME to Franklin B. Lord, executor of Robert and Jane Steward; St. Ann's Av, e s, 427.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 14,500
SAME to John J. Pollock; 127th St, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 2,000
VAN HORN, Emma E., to Malinda G. Mace; 3d St, n s, Lots 418 and 419, maps of Laconia Park, 3 years 500
WILSEY, William, and wife to Welcome S. Jarvis and others, trustees; 81st St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ... 35,000
WILSON, Washington and Arthur R., to German Savings Bank of New-York; 7th Av, n e corner of 125th St, 1 year 75,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUDENER, Harris, to Leopold Lepkowitz and others $1
BALDWIN, Ettie L., wife of Leroy W., to Robert S. Levy 2,000
CARD, Margaretta, to Cornelia Q. Van Wagener 5,000
DECKER, Paul G., to Mary McCormack 850
DODGE, D. Stuart, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee of William E. Dodge 13,000
EHLERS, William, to Actien Commandit Gesellschaft Barmer Bank, Verrin, Hinsberg, Fischer & Co. of Barmen, Germany 1
SAME to same 1
JOCKEL, Helena B., to Frederick William Jockel 3,000
LEVY, Robert S., to Leroy W. Baldwin. 500
LEVINGER, Rosa, administratrix of Elkan Levinger, to John C. Eidt 3,075
MALONEY, William P., to Edward Winslow 1
POLLOCK, John J., to Martin L. Rickerson 2,000
ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers, (two assignments) 1,330
SAME to Harriet A. Shepperd, (two assignments) 655
SAME to Sarah M. Brown 511
ROWELL, Jeanette R., to Charles N. Kent 5,000
SEITZ, William, to Jacob Herb 1
SAMUEL, Lewis S., to M. Gertrude Cohen. 1
STEINER, Peter J., to William T. Tremere 1
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow .. 1
WILSON, Alexander, to William T. Tremere 1

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Matilda Protzmann against John Reitwiesner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, 1,326; 2d Av, 1,460; Mary F. Reilly against Mary A. Kerr and others, (dower.)
49TH ST, 58 West; Albert W. Venino against Imogene Brown, (notice of attachment.)
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 19, Map No. 1 South Vernon; Aline Journault against John M. Caterson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
104TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; August Belmont, trustee, against William B. Kohler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
46TH ST, 311 East; William E. Hoyt against Rachel Levinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
51ST ST, s w corner of Beekman Place, 25x34; Gottlieb M. Karpas against Joseph Wittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
10TH AV, 284; Charles A. Flammer against Charles F. Schellenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
5TH AV, 12; George P. Witmore, trustee, against George Sanderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
IRVING PLACE, 46; Mary E. Partridge against William Tilden and others, executors, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 20, 1896:

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 91st St, s e corner, 65.10x1.0; He ma Swartz against William J. Merritt Company, Walford Ward and Armantha Merritt, owners; William J. Merritt Company, contractors $472
88TH ST and Boulevard, s w corner, 100x100.8; same against Armantha Merritt, owner; William J. Merritt Company contractors 63
MADISON AV and 116th St, n w corner, 50x100; Howard S. Jones against Susan and Thomas F. Murray, owners or lessees, and contractors 220
HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft w of Tremont Av, 32x82.11; James Ross against James Pringal, owner; Neilsen Brothers, contractors 400
5TH AV and 14th St, n w corner, 50x75; Joseph Rosenzweig against W. Jennings Demarest and estate of John J. Little, owners; Bernard Johnson, contractor .. 85
BREMER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Emilia and Christian F. W. Reiss, owners; Michael A. Waters, contractors ... 144
SAME property—Same against Emilia and Christian F. W. Reiss, owners and contractors 43
169TH ST and Fox St, s w corner, 63.5x 63.10x29.7; Horace G. Booth against Eliza O'Toole, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 472
115TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100; Charles M. O'Connor against Mrs. Luttrell, owner and contractor 4
114TH ST, 308 and 310 West; Charles M. O'Connor against Mr. Trivitt, owner and contractor 10
28TH ST, 125 East; Walsh & Wertheim against Jane Daly, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, contractors 221
147TH ST, 529 to 533; W. Philip Bierschank & Co. against John R. Simpson, owner; Coar & Betts, contractor 237
Orders under Chapter 915 of Laws of 1896.
16TH ST, 247 and 249, West; J. L. Murtha & Son on Joel B. Wolfe to J. L. Mott Iron Works 195
3D AV and 74th St, s e corner, 102x135; Thornton Brothers on James R. Brien & Son to Schnatz & Massoth 3,315

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 334—Robert Robertson et al. vs. The United States et al.—Re-assigned for argument on the 7th of December next.

No. 462—The Henderson Bridge Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Advanced to be held with Nos. 586 and 614, as one case on the 7th of December next.

No. 344—The United States vs. The Bell Telephone Company et al.—Re-assigned for argument on the 9th of November next, at the head of the call.

No. 218—The Yosemite and Milling Company vs. John E. Galigher et al., appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

No. 52—The Germania Iron Company et al. vs. The United States.—Argued for the appellants and for the appellee.

No. 49—The United States vs. William J. Verdier, administrator.—Argued for appellant and appellee.

The call for Wednesday will be Nos. 46, 59, 60, 356, (and 357,) 314, 410, (and 412 and 413,) 415, 493, 416, (and 300.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 at 11 A. M.

22—Di Fiestas vs New-York News Publishing Company. 40—Trowbridge vs. Baker. 50—Talbot vs. Press Publishing Company. 51—Kennedy vs. Henry. 54—Jayne vs. Hoffman. 55—McGill against Holmes, E. S. H. —Tebbets vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 63—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company. 64—Hunt vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Fidelity Assurance Company. 66—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 67—Nally vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 68—McGill vs. Booth & Havens. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 70—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Havens. 71—Catherwood vs. Lautenbach. 72—J. H. Mohler Company vs. Firemen's Insurance Company. 73—Same vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company. 74—Same vs. Fire Association of Philadelphia. 75—Same vs. Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia. 76—Same vs. Fireman's Fund Company. 77—Same vs. Merchants' Insurance Company. 78—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 79—Clark vs. Clews. 80—Dyer vs. Platt. 81—Bull vs. Manx Palace Car Company. 82—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Scottish Union & N. Company. 83—Same vs. London Assurance Company. 84—Farrell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 86—Sayles vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 87—Weiss vs. same. 88—Weisse vs. Williams. 89—Anderson vs. World Mutual Benefit Association. 90—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 91—Blake vs. Israel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar:

13—Rogers vs. Fitch. 35—Buck vs. Timoney. 36—Steel Clad Bath Company vs. Lane & Co. 37—Same vs. Devison. 38—Same vs. Peck Brothers & Co. 45—Haddaway vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 51—Goodenough vs. Cary. 52—Providient Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 55—Kerr vs. Deitsch. 57—Benedict vs. Guarantee Trust Company. 58—Same vs. Moore. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 79—Malloy vs. Dudon. 81—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The People ex rel. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant, vs. E. P. Barker and others, as Tax Commissioners of New-York City.—Argued by Julien T. Davies and John F. Dillon for appellant; Francis M. Scott and James M. Ward for respondent.

Jane H. Cox vs. William H. Jones and others, appellants.—Argued by Charles M. Williams for appellants, Horace L. Bennett for respondent.

First National Bank of Brooklyn vs. William T. Wallis and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry Otten vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, respondent, vs. The New-York and Northern Railroad Company and others, respondents, and Artemus Holmes and another appellants; Sells E. Woodhull vs. The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, appellants.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

John Bohleber, appellant, vs. August Walden and another.—Judgment General Term reversed, that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

James H. Cunningham, vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, appellant; the people ex rel. Edward Weaver, appellant, vs. John Van de Carr, Warden, &c.; the people ex rel. Edward Cahill, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker and another, Commissioner of Taxes.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re application Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants, vs. Eugene O'Sullivan and others; People ex rel. Thornton Floyd Turner, appellant, vs. William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors of New-York.—Orders affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

People ex rel. John J. McGinniss vs. George W. Palmer, Controller of Brooklyn, appellant.—Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Cullen, J., below.

People ex rel. John J. Fallon vs. Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction of New-York, appellant.—Order and judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joshua Davis, appellant, vs. Mary Davis.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute for defendant.

The calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 670, 674, 630, 641, 673, 645, 688, 667.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Kennedy vs. McKane. 17—People ex rel. Jordan vs. Martin. 71—McGuire vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 66—Weber vs. same. 64—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 58—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Hart vs. Thompson. 49—Schreiner vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 33—Blake vs. Clausen. 77—Henavie vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 78—Brooks vs. Houston, West Street, &c., Railroad Company. 79—Isaacs vs. Cohn. 80—Phillips vs. Liebmann. 81—Gray vs. Hoffman. 83—Pendergast vs. Union Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lilienthal vs. Wilber. 2—Hutchinson vs. Manhattan Company. 3—Cohen vs. Bliss. 4—Matter of The Mayor, &c. 5—Matter of Noyac College Association. 6—Holmes vs. Manchester. 7—Soles vs. Young. 8—Boedecker vs. Pinegold. 9—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Company. 10—Mott vs. West Side Savings Bank. 11—Tannenbaum vs. Gottlieb. 12—Bank vs. Powers. 13—Garrett vs. Robinson. 14—Stillman vs. Goodridge. 15—Matter of Wilber Piano Company. 16—Hutkoff vs. Cohen. 17—Northwestern National Bank vs. Clark. 18—American Soda Fountain Company vs. Blauvelt. 19—Boutbin vs. Moran. 20—Rowland vs. Gardner. 21—Dana vs. Butler. 22—Matthews vs. Cole. 23—Barnes vs. Lee. 24—Maloney vs. O'Neill. 25—Froescher vs. Gold. 26—Matter of La Fetra. 27—Zerban vs. Streifer. 28—Roth vs. Baldwin. 29—Stiller vs. Dime Savings Bank. 30—Matter of Greco. 31—Ray vs. Baldwin. 32—Yellow Pine Company vs. Lowenstein. 33—Wilson vs. Reisenberg. 34—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 35—Schoepen vs. Baldwin. 36—National Carbonating Company vs. Standard Aerating Company. 37—Matter of Niles Tool Works Company. 38—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 39—Matter of Sheet Metal Works. 40—Lynch vs. McCool. 41—Kohn vs. Schwab. 42—Matter of Niles Tool Works Company. 43—Langdon vs. New-York Book Company. 44—Stokes vs. Pitt. 45—Gruber vs. Sohn. 46—Miller vs. Silverman. 47—Black vs. McAleenano. 49—Schwenner vs. Hittlinger. 50—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. O'Connor. 51—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 52—John Kress Brewing Company vs. Clark. 53—Palmer vs. Ward. 54—McDonald vs. McCormack. 55—Cerny vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 56—Roessle vs. Krakaur.

Personal Tax Calendar, Austen, Receiver of Taxes, Upon.—1—Howard Brothers & Co, 2—Jarvis. 3—Pabst Brewing Company. 4—Wilson R. Wayne Company. 5—Work. 6—Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2908—Koransky vs. Koransky. 3059—Feith vs. Feith. 3061—Friedman vs. Friedman. 3540—Allen vs. Allen. 3581—Smith vs. Smith. 3543—Lobel vs. Lobel. 3070—Farrell vs. Farrell. 3223—Katz vs. Katz. 3227—Muenzer vs. Muenzer. 3232—Patton vs. Patton. 3273—Quinn vs. Quinn. 3244—Ancieramo vs. Ancieramo. 3243—Osterbye, vs. Osterbye. 3585—Farrell vs. Farrell. 3591—Revier vs. Revier. 3539—Case vs. Case. 3541—Gericke vs. Gericke. 3542—Heller vs. Heller. 3544—Cohen vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. —To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3563—Zemach vs. Zemach. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2621—King vs. Haas. 3203—Union Stove Works vs. Klingman. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 3018—Oldenschlager vs. Knabe. 3373—Basso vs. Basso. 3383—McEvoy vs. Westerfield. 2638—Burns vs. Burns. 2607—Mead vs. Mead. 2905—Reesing vs. Rosenstein. 2996—La Manna vs. Weingarten. 3485—Moran vs. Moran. 2847—Mertens vs. Schults. 2939—Withers vs. Rouzone. 3078—Cornell vs. Cornell. 709—Cooper vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 2728—Barriet vs. Korff. 2550—Farina vs. Farina. 3292—Fenelite vs. Dorian. 3533—Morgan vs. Zink. 3487—Lingham vs. Landsburg. 3581—Flamm vs. Flamm.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine for the People.

1—John Shanley. 2—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—9116—Nash vs. Vosburgh. 9567—Teffenberg vs. Hinchman. 8454—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 8988—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 7096—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 8845—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 9718—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt. 7484—Koven vs. Baker. 9—Olsen vs. Campbell. 6956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick. vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Mdifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9824—Alley vs. Collet. 9694—David Jones Company vs. Hawkins. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergmann. 8552—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9061—Levek vs. Hughes. 9150—Rothschild vs. Bissell. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 9523—Lyall vs. Schalck. 9161—Nathan vs. Betsch. 8182—Rouse vs. Sandowitz. 8815—Colgan vs. Colgan. 9142—Calazowmes vs. Hanlin. 9568—Beaumont vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts, III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

9846—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. De Forest.

SOUFFLE WON THE HUNTER'S

SUCCESSFUL PUT THE CASTLETON STAKE TO HER CREDIT.

Mr. Pettingill Began His Career as The Jockey Club's Starter at the Morris Park Track Yesterday—Ben Eder Made a New Eastern Record at a Mile and Three-sixteenths—A New Rule Adopted About Payment of Jockeys' Fines.

Of the seven races run at Morris Park yesterday afternoon the most important, or at least the one to which most interest attached, was the Hunter Handicap, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and an eighth. There were five starters, and the victory went to Souffle, the favorite in the speculation. Louise N. and Cassette made the running for fully a mile, with Argentina and Souffle trailing. At the last furlong pole Hill went to work on Souffle, and, though Cassette gave her a good fight, she finally landed the prize by a length, but all out.

The other stake race was the Castleton, for two-year-olds, and Successful, the favorite, won it very easily, leading practically all the way. Princess Flavia and Break o'Day had a good brush for the place, which the former finally secured by a head.

As a spectacle, the third race was the prettiest, for Salvacea mowed down her field—coming from the rear on the run in—in very clever style. Minnie Alphonse, One Chance, Iranian, and Robert Bonner—the latter the favorite—were in a bunch at the finish.

From the time standpoint, the best race was the last one, in which Ben Eder reeled off the mile and three-sixteenths in 2:00½, which is the best race ever run at the distance in the East. Ben Eder was so good a horse yesterday that he was able to play with his field, beating Sapelo out in the struggle for the lead in the first mile of the run, and then cleverly stalling off the challenge of Deerslayer just at the finish.

C. H. Pettingill appeared as starter, and got the horses away in excellent shape, except in the first race. In that Septour, the favorite, was left standing still, a fact which the starting judge, the starter, and Doggett, who rode Septour, said was not at all due to the starter, but to the horse Tinge, which cut across Septour's path just as the barrier was raised, and compelled Doggett to pull up. Doggett was reprimanded for not running his horse over the course, and Ryers, who rode Tinge, for having spoiled Septour's chances.

A new track regulation promulgated yesterday, compels jockeys to pay their own fines when fines are imposed. Outsiders paying these fines will be debarred from the course, and owners who do so will have their entries refused.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000. Purse $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42.

1—Patrol, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 3 years, by King Galop-Patience, 105 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—The Swell, Covington & Kent's br. h., 4, 119, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Golf, E. V. Snedeker's ch. g., 3, 103, 12 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Tinge, 4, 117, 15 to 1, (Ryers;) South Africa, 3, 96, 20 to 1; Bellport, 3, 106, 5 to 1, (Hill,) and Sir Dixon, jr., 4, 120, 8 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named. Septour, 3, 113, 11 to 10, (Doggett,) was left at the post, and did not go the course.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Miss Lillian, Jennings & Jordan's b. f., by Atlantic-Blossom, 95 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hirsch)
2—L. B., A. F. Brown & Co.'s ch. g., 95, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Hewitt)
3—Aunt Sally, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. f., 97, 7 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Spinning Wheel, 95, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Sonnet, 99, 15 to 1, (Garrison;) Hu Down, 95, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Fratello, 99, 10 to 1, (Harris;) X Ray, 100, 15 to 1, (Nostrand;) Trade Last, 96, 15 to 1, (Nutt;) Purse Proud, 108, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Lawrence P., 98, 8 to 1, (Wallery) Elmont, 95, 40 to 1, (O'Connell,) and Kate McCullom, 92, 10 to 1, (Swan,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Salva Cea, W. A. Chanler's ch. f., by Salvator-Blue Grass, 99 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Harris)
2—Minnie Alphonse, S. Trowbridge's ch. f., 95, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—One Chance, F. O. Burridge's ch. g., 96, 15 to 1.....(Nutt)

Won by a half length, the same distance between second and third.

Iranian, 108, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Robert Bonner, 99, 8 to 5, (Sloane;) Kinnikinic, 108, 5 to 2, (Hill;) Tobias, 95, 5 to 1, (Waller;) Samovar, 100, 12 to 1, (Hirsch;) Naughty Girl, 95, 20 to 1, (Wapahire;) Our Johnny, 108, 25 to 1, (Barbee;) Sedgewick, 97, 8 to 1, (Garrigan;) Hint, 105, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Sly, 111, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and Valley Girl, 101½, 12 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran, and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Castleton Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Octopus-Prosperity, 101 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Princess Flavia, J. E. Seagram's br. f., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Break o' Day, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 95, 20 to 1.....(O'Donnell)

Won by two lengths, a head between second and third.

Swamp Angel, 105, 4 to 1, (Hill;) Virginia Water, 105, 20 to 1, (Hewitt;) Gray Bird, 110, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Confession, 95, 12 to 1, (Lambley;) Euphemia L., 95, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Poetess, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Hunter Handicap of $2,500; for three-year-old fillies, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth, over the hill. Time—1:54.

1—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Boncy Lass, 120 pounds, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 110, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Louise N., A. Nelson's ch. f., 97, 12 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Argentina, 100, 5 to 2, (Sloane,) and Swipes II., 97, 12 to 1, (Waller,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Glenmoyne, J. W. Rogers's ch. g., 6 years, by Glenelg-Moyne, 109 pounds, 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3, 107, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 4, 112, 8 to 1.....(Hill)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Runaway, 5, 112, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Find Out, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (Ballard;) Declare, 5, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Fly, 5, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and vnished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:00½.

1—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 108½ pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sims)
2—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4, 111, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Sapelo, A. M. Hunter's b. c., 3, 104, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Kingstone, 3, 92, 10 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Two miles and a half. McKee, 160 pounds; Phoebus, 150; San Joaquin, 148; St. Luke, 140; Pilferer, 130.

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half. Midgeley, 167 pounds; Flushing, 157; Red Cloud, 150; Rey del Mar and Phoebus, 150 each; Southerner, 146; April Fool, 145; Hustler, 132.

THIRD RACE.—On the flat. One mile. Doggett, 138 pounds; Illusion, 133; Eloroy, 130; Divide, 124; Azure, 120; Trayline, 117; Navahoe and Lantern, 116 each; Confession, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—On the flat, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Arablan, 117 pounds; Our Johnny, Passover, Rifler, Leedsville, and Samoras, 112 each; Kentucky Belle, Valorous, Takanasse, Wayant, Dye, News Gatherer, Floridas, Lizzie B. II., Hurl, Rollins, and Billall, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Four miles. Duke of Abercorn, 168 pounds; Decapod, 148; Olindo, 140; Trillion, 137; Tidman, Rinaldo, and Maudite, 135 each.

TROTTERS SELL CHEAPLY.

Clearing-Out Sale from the Shults and Other Farms.

Trotting horses from the farms of John H. Shults, W. H. Haisted, James F. Scholes, Richard Cook, H. J. Pain, and Thomas Long were sold by Peter C. Kellogg at the Parkville Farm yesterday. The stock disposed of was good, but poor prices were realized, and those horsemen who were looking for bargains were able to pick up several at prices ranging from $20 up.

Twenty-six of the horses sold were from the farm of John H. Shults. Mr. Shults stood beside Mr. Kellogg in the box and got so tired at the slow bidding that he finally said: "Knock them down at the first bid." Those that brought $200 and over were as follows:

PROPERTY OF JOHN H. SHULTS.

Jean Wilkes, 2:24¾, b. m., 1889, by Guy Wilkes, dam Rosalee, by Sultan; J. McClenahan, New-York.....$350
Lu Lu, 2:26¼, br. m., 1890, by Bayonne, Prince—Lou Medium, by Temple Medium; W. P. Thompson, Goshen.....210
Staffa W., b. m., 1893, by Baron Wilkes—Neva, by Nutwood; C. W. Carpenter, Peekskill.....230

PROPERTY OF B. A. KEILEY.

Ethel Mack, 2:22, b. m., 1888, by Anteeo-Lou Milton, by Milton Medium; J. Whelpley, Brooklyn.....320

PROPERTY OF C. C. WARREN, Waterbury, Vt.

Clorine, 2:13¼, ch. m., 1888, by C. F. Clay—Lady Pepper, by Onward; W. P. Sturgis.....575
Ellen, 2:29½, b. m., 1880, by Garthwait, by Redpath; Alexander Campbell.....260

PROPERTY OF THOMAS LONG, Philadelphia.

Princess Napraxine, b. f., 1892, by Sidney—Brita, by Dictator; W. S. Miller.....250
Moss Rose, b. m., 1889, by Sidney—Rose Leaf, by Buccaneer; C. S. Wilson.....250

PROPERTY OF EDWARD MORRELL, Torresdale, Penn.

Bonnie Ujera, blk. m., 1894, by Bonnie Boy—Cassette, by Damo; A. S. Miller, Springfield, Mass.....440

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In the competition for the gold, silver, and bronze medals offered by Capt. Gibb of the Century Wheelmen as first, second, and third prizes, respectively, to the three members attending the largest number of club runs during the season, Winslow, Gillies, and Garrett lead in the order named.

—Titus's race meet at Olympia Park has again been postponed. The first postponement was to this afternoon, but owing to the inability of some of the entrants to participate, the meet was put off until to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—The entry list for the Iroquois Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap road race, scheduled for Election Day, closed yesterday with a goodly number of intending participants. The race will take place on the Hudson County Boulevard.

—A sociable will be held by the Union Cycle Club Hallow Eve, at the residence of Miss Florence Willson, 393 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Friday evening the members of the club will have a moonlight run to Coney Island.

—A "stag" will be held at Roche's Hall, in Grove Street, Jersey City, this evening by the Niantic Wheelmen. A programme of novelties has been arranged by the Entertainment Committee.

—The Nautilus Boat Club, which has among its members a large percentage of wheelmen, opened its new town house in Hanson Place, Brooklyn, yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the New-York Cycle Board of Trade will be held Tuesday evening. An entertainment for the members will follow.

—Secretary Shiber announces a meeting of the Ootelwah Wheelmen for Saturday evening at 102 Court Street, Brooklyn.

—The League of American Wheelmen Consulate will have a meeting at the Lenox Lyceum this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

Larchmont's Racing Rules.

The proposed amendments to the racing rules of the Larchmont Yacht Club have been printed and sent out to the members. The changes proposed are the same as those suggested in the New-York club, and which have been printed in full in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Football Notes.

—The Berkeley School eleven will line up against the Barnard School eleven at Berkeley Oval to-morrow to battle for the championship of the New-York Interscholastic Football League. The game will be called at 3:30 P. M.

—The Manhattan College eleven will meet the Entre Nous Athletic Club team at the former's grounds at Fordham Saturday afternoon.

—The St. Paul team will play the Latin School eleven at Garden City, L. I., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Jones Also Calls for Flags.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee tonight issued an appeal to all persons who favor the election of Bryan and support the Democratic platform to display at their homes or their places of business the American flag Saturday, Oct. 31. This is the same day set apart by suggestion of Chairman Hanna for a display of flags by those who are for McKinley.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

107TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Second floor front rooms, with private bath; also other rooms; references.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

41ST ST, 5 EAST.—Desirable location; excellent cuisine; parlor dining-room; references.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av. Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE ADULTS WANT, FROM NOV. 18, 3 outside, light rooms on second floor, with bath, &c., between Washington Square and 34th St.; must be well heated and have open fire in at least one room. Address, stating terms, location, &c., L. D., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—THREE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms in private family; tiled bathroom attached; electric light; parquet flooring; sanitary pumbing; breakfast optional. 38 East 61st St.

9TH ST., 18 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; also desirable rooms, on parlor floor, doctor or dentist.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large connecting rooms, singly or en suite, without board; references.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—Bachelor quarters; suite, single; with, without bath; convenient hotels.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive middle and back parlor; same second floor; private bath; private house; references.

35TH ST., 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 208 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; en suite or singly; superior appointments; gentlemen.

48TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor alcove room; singly or en suite; other rooms; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private house; all conveniences; block from elevated station.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, LARGE AND Small; for gentlemen only. 55 West 45th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls to do chamberwork and waiting; one housework; private house. 1,848 2d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as chambermaid in small private family. 266 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a first-class chambermaid. 30 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist in dining room or do plain sewing; excellent city reference. M. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, Protestant, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and assist with children. M. S., care of Cahill, 244 East 30th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; lately landed. M. S., care of Cahill, 244 East 30th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or as nurse to young child; best city references. 164 Amsterdam Av., Campbell's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or to wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 407 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to assist with care of children; excellent reference. 333 East 22d St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 222 East 47th St.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other duties. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 St. Mark's Place, 8th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family as chambermaid; will assist with washing. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable young woman, willing and obliging; first-class references. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By upstairs girl, and to do sewing; willing and obliging; German-American. Kahle, 251 East 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with plain sewing; reference. 228 East 26th St., Williams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best reference. 582 3d Av.; ring Minogue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 113 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 1,675 3d Av. O'Sullivan.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls, in American private family; one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; wages, $20 and $25; four years' city reference; present employer can be seen. Kennedy's bell, 644 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook; do washing; good baker; understands her business; family in city or country; last employer will highly recommend. 157 West 33d St., ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; understands all meats, soups, and desserts; in private family; good baker; lady can be seen from last place. Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands meats, entrées, and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; best city reference; in private family. R., Box 9 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; good cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; small private family; can see last employer. 308 West 16th St., second floor.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly. E. B., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; soups, meats, desserts, and bread; no cards; lady can be seen from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. 27 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class in all branches; good baker and cakemaker; private family; best city references; would cater if required. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two Swedish girls; together; one first-class cook; other kitchenmaid; private family; city references. 216 East 36th St. Mrs. Roberts.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; two years' city references. 341 West 40th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30; good reference. C. M., Box 417 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; where a kitchenmaid is kept; will be disengaged 30th; can be seen evenings; first-class reference from present employer. Address E. Emerson, Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of entrées and desserts; first-class city reference. 73 West 83d St.; ring Smith's bell.

COOK.—French-Swiss, Protestant, as excellent cook in a private American family; good references; wages, $35. 713 7th Av., ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman cook in restaurant, or dishwashing; city reference. 10 Kalaire St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 156 East 88th St., Smith's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; where a kitchenmaid is kept; city references. 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a young woman in a small private family as good cook. Call, Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, or after 5, at 117 Madison Av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; best of reference required. Call, Wednesday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 45 West 54th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress in small private family; city references. 229 West 83d St., janitor's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By cook and waitress and chambermaid together; best references if required. 200 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a competent, Protestant cook; excellent soups, good entrées, desserts; fine baker; best reference. A. W., 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; best city reference. 231 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; best city reference. M. R., Box 43 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK or WAITRESS.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also waitress; best city reference. 200 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and baker in private family; good city reference. 330 East 84th St., Bishop's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good reference; good baker. R. R., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as an excellent cook; the best reference. 110 East 47th St., Egan's bell.

COOK.—By an elderly woman as excellent cook; by week or month; good reference. N. A., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; city or country; best reference from last place. 147 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; best city reference. 1,756 Madison Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; best city reference. 450 West 54th St., Kissane's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city reference. 212 West 32d St.

COOK.—By cook in private family; reference if required. 531 3d Av.; ring two bells.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow woman to do housecleaning or work by the day. Call, for two days, 31 East 47th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman; by the day, or take home washing; good references. Mrs. Lundberg, 163 East 53st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; by day; private families; competent in all branches; perfect cutter and fitter; references; moderate; arrangements of dress. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and fitter; $1.75 per day. M. D., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young English lady, experienced in teaching, as governess, useful companion, or mother's assistant; in private family; English, French, music, and needlework; good city references. A. K. T., 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; all French branches; go out with children if necessary; best city references. J. M., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By two ladies, sisters, who are anxious to manage the housekeeping in a private family or private boarding house; the very best references given. F. D., 33 West 15th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By South German widow, 36, as housekeeper in widower's family; is fully competent to take full charge of a gentleman's home and help. G. S. B., 964 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Englishwoman; age, forty; energetic, willing; excellent manager and caterer; good needlewoman; highest references. N. F., 930 3d Av.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged German lady; highly educated; experienced and capable of taking full charge of large house and servants, or any position where tact, efficiency, and trustworthiness are desired; highly recommended; excellent references from last employer. T. F., 143 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in charge of servants, marketing, and shopping for first-class family; first-class New-York reference. Mrs. B., 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in private family; city or country. 255 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl for general housework; city reference. Mrs. Mesch, 325 East 89th St., fourth floor, east.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, willing to do housework in small family or flat. 39 East 10th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored woman to do general housework in flat. M. Emery, 130 West 10th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl, lately landed, to do housework in a private family. 580 3d Av., Leak's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; understands plain cooking; first-class city reference. 216 East 73d St., Breen's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid under chef; first-class cook; city reference last employer. 210 East 40th St., 1st floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; with first-class reference. 356 West 48th St., Flynn's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean many times; best city and Paris references. L. F., the French Home, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; experienced in all maid duties; excellent hairdresser, traveler, dressmaker; excellent personal reference from highest city families; wages, $25. 205 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; good hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; years with her present employer. M. G., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French Parisienne; take care of lady's wardrobe; good packer, dressmaker; best reference. Anette, 475 Lenox Av., care Sire. No cards.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid, useful, nurse to growing children, or a position of trust; English, German, French; well recommended. E. H., 219 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German Catholic; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler. E. Y., 300 West 69th St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young American girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' reference. Katie Stanford, 125 East 104th St.; no cards.

MAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her parlormaid and waitress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 Washington Square North.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; first-class city reference; can see present employer from 10 to 1. 1 East 71st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as maid and seamstress; city reference. 979 2d Av., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 33 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in small family; will assist chamberwork; four years' personal reference. 236 9th Av., Adams's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; no objections to assisting with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, 154 West 52d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. B., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; wages, $20; personal references can be obtained. 67 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; reference. Halpine, 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family, with first-class city reference. 159 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the month or day; seven years' reference from last place. K. F., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; good reference. 154 West 18th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. E. McGowan, 251 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman as laundress. E. Emerson, 130 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of references. 164 East 57th St., I. Daly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city reference. 119 East 53d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress; first-class city reference. 614 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the week or month. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress; good reference. 309 East 21st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced German Protestant infant's nurse; take entire charge of infant; best city reference. M. S., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to secure position as nurse, or maid and seamstress for a girl whom she can highly recommend. Wednesday, after 10 o'clock, 117 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse for grown children; first-class references. F. C., 635 Lexington Av., first bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; good reference. 234 East 41st St.

NURSE or MAID.—By young girl as nurse or maid; best reference. Call 1,926 Amsterdam Ave.

NURSE.—Competent; has years of experience; two years' reference. M., Box 196 Times Office.

NURSE.—By an English girl as nurse to growing children. M. M., 206 East 33d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as parlormaid and seamstress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 until 1, 29 5th Av., present employer's; no cards. F. Norris.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 50 West 52d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress, will assist with other work; thoroughly capable young woman; intelligent, reliable, and obliging; has first-class references. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; is a good dressmaker; would assist with other work; by day or month; city reference. 855 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking, family sewing; would assist with chamberwork. 247 East 52d St., fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; can cut, fit; makes ladies' and children's dresses; willing and obliging. 178 East 85th St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By woman as seamstress and to do up-stairs work; good references. Call or address, two days, 21 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Works out; $1.25 daily; dressmaking, plain sewing, mending; personal references. Fender, 3 Milligan Place.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good personal city reference. Care of Mrs. Rankin, 309 East 40th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; would do both in small family; first-class references. 761 2d Av., first bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork; city reference, M. D., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress; can take full charge of a dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; best city reference; city or country. 223 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Scotch girl as first-class waitress; take butler's place; one years' reference. 210 East 40th St., first floor.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl; good reference. W., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress in small private family. 228 East 26th St., Williams's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in a private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By colored woman, washing to take home; go out by the day; 50 cents to $1 per dozen; city reference. S. F., 330 West 37th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable German woman to do washing at home or out. T., 218 West 31st St., or T., 161 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By German woman, the care of private house; cook, washing, if required. 29 East 77th St.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler and valet, or second man; height, 5 feet 11 inches; wages, $45 to $50; best city reference from present employer. L. K. T., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man; Swede; excellent reference; four years in the last place. F. F., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class city references; takes excellent care of silver; honest, temperate; in private family, where Sabbath is kept. Butler, 856 9th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man and parlormaid are kept; thoroughly experienced; best references. H. W., 908 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman as butler or valet. W. F., Box 408 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—First-class; in private family, or with gentleman; first-class references. Peterson, 424 West 48th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER, VALET, or WAITER.—In private family by thoroughly competent and reliable young man. Joseph, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; best of reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a young man as butler or waiter in a first-class private family; best city reference. 154 West 32d St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By an Englishman as butler; wife as parlormaid; first-class references. D. M., 337 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; very efficient; honest, sober, and reliable; excellent city references. Butler, 100 East 31st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—English, with highest references; competent to take position in first-class family; understands every branch of French cooking. A. R. M. Strong, 430 4th Av.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman as first-class chef; references. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman, who can be thoroughly recommended by two gentlemen as a first-class coachman; seven years in last place, four years in former; prompt indorsements will be given, and full satisfaction will be guaranteed. J. K., 160 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman, married, age 38, no family; height 5 feet 10 inches; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city references; city or country. Alderson, 711 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; thoroughly competent; understands his business; knows all parts of the city; good driver, and handy man around the house; best city reference. R. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, har

ABOUT MR. ABBEY'S BIER

SOLEMN SERVICES, A TEARFUL COMPANY, MANY FLOWERS.

The Great Church of St. Paul the Apostle Crowded to the Vestibules—A Bunch of Orchids Supposed to be from Mrs. Abbey Among the Flowers—The Interment in a Northampton Cemetery Beside the Grave of the First Wife.

The casket containing the body of Henry E. Abbey was ushered across the threshold of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle yesterday by a whirling gust of wind.

The façade of the church is embowered in luxurious vines, now in full glory of ruddy, olive, and bronze Autumn foliage. The gust bort from the vines handfuls of leaves, carried them into the church among the waiting mourners and the clergymen and assistants at the funeral services who, in sacerdotal garb, were assembled to meet the dead. A few of the leaves remained on the coffin. Many persons saw the incident. The least reverent of them were touched. Some found a sentiment in this showering of dying foliage.

The church, which holds 5,000 worshippers in comfort, was crowded to tht porches. Abundant sympathy was manifested by all. Not a few were tearful. The exercises were impressive. The clergy did full honor to the man whose last moments of consciousness were devoted to his baptism into the Church.

The Officiating Clergymen.

The funeral rites were a high requiem mass. The Rev. Thomas McMillan, who was at Mr. Abbey's deathbed was celebrant; the Rev. Clarence E. Woodman deacon, the Rev. A. R. Nevins sub-deacon, the Rev. Martin J. Casserly honorary master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Patrick V. Kelly acting master of ceremonies.

The organist was Edmund G. Hurley, and in the choir were twenty-five men and forty-five boys. The music was a Missa pro Defuncti, in Gregorian chant, partly unison with harmonies on the organ and partly vocal four-part harmony.

The casket was first deposited on a bier at the east end of the nave, when the service for the dead began. Around it were grouped the pall bearers—Walter Damrosch, Robert Dunlap, Edward Lauterbach, George L. Rives, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, Frank W. Sanger, George G. Haven, D. Ogden Mills, James H. Breslin, Michael Coleman, and John Burke. Mr. William Steinway, President of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, could not attend.

Following the casket to a low catafalque in front of the altar were the chief mourners. Mrs. Frances A. Kingsley, Mr. Abbey's mother-in-law, was with John B. Schoeffel, and Miss Kate Kingsley Abbey, her granddaughter, with Mrs. Henry Dazian. Then came other relatives and friends—Mrs. Rice, Myron B. Rice, and Miss Rice, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Zinn, Mrs. Ziegfeld, and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, nee Agnes Booth.

Ushers and Persons of Note.

The ushers in the church were Alfred Hayman, M. J. O'Brien, Fred Rullman, Arthur Lamson, Henry Dazian, George Cox, George Tyson, J. Paulding, George J. Bascom, J. W. Wheelock, Charles P. Diefendorf, Dr. T. S. Robertson, and Max Hirsch.

Some of those present were Drs. Charles Phelps and H. Holbrook Curtis, Luis J. Phelps, Mrs. Daniel Eldridge, "Aunt Louisa"; Joseph Howard, Miss Lotta Crabtree, George C. Boniface, Thomas S. Brennan, A. L. Ashman, Rudolph and Albert Aronson, John Malone, John W. Keller, Albert Blal, Edmund Gerson, Gen. George S. Schoeffel and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Robert Dunlap, W. V. Bentley, and William Seymour.

Col. J. H. Mapleson, Marcus Mayer, and Count Lolli, husband of Mme. Scalchi, representing the Imperial Opera Company; T. D. Marks, Oscar Hammerstein, Robert Kessell of Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Bull, Edward G. Gilmore, W. H. Matthews, A. B. McCormick, C. H. Mathews, Charles N. Schroder, Col. H. Fritz, Mrs. Barney Williams, Horace McVicker, Emil Durer, Robert McCabe, Col. A. H. Canby, Signor D. De Vivo, John L. Vincent, Edward Rice, Nathaniel Roth, D. M. Dewey, Thomas Kerl, Mrs. Lamson, Daniel and Charles Frohman, Mrs. James Mead, F. Graff, H. H. Vreeland, R. C. Fulton, Nathaniel Childs.

Another delegation of mourners was from the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Companies. It included Ernest Goerlitz, A. Durand, Charles Ahrens, Frank de Fonteney and wife, Neil McGichen, Edward Siedel and wife, Andrew Boyd and wife, W. G. Scattergood, Henry Schad, W. Cullman, H. M. McLaren, Herbert S. Taylor, L. M. Ruden, Richard Neville, Louis Saar, Alexander Bremen, W. Parry, and Tony Benadita.

Some of the Flowers.

Many floral tributes were sent to the church, but only a few were taken inside, because of the objection of the clergy to a display. Those not received were taken to the Grand Central Station and put on the funeral train. Of the mementos received in the church and displayed at the altar rail and side chapels were a wreath of chrysanthemums, lilies of the valley, jacqueminot roses, and oak leaves from the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, another beautiful wreath from Maurice Grau, a cross of roses, chrysanthemums, and immortelles from the Order of Elks, a wreath of lilies of the valley, American Beauty roses, Bride roses, and palms from Charles J. Abud, and a standing wreath from Col. D. W. Thomas, W. G. Robinson, A. K. Brewster, W. A. Palmer, and George B. Allen of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Abbey's birthplace. A ribbon attached to it bore "With Sympathy."

There were at the Grand Central Station wreaths from Mme. Nordica, Mme. Melba, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and the Tremont Theatre, Boston. The employes of the Metropolitan Opera House sent a broken column twelve feet high, with a lyre at its base. The column was trimmed with garlands.

With these tributes was a small but choice bouquet, in which were orchids, and there was no clue to the sender such as a card. There is good authority for saying that it was sent by Mrs. Florence Gerard Abbey, though no one who had the management of the funeral would admit or deny that on receiving news of her husband's death she sent a cable message directing that her sentiments be expressed in this way.

After the mass, musicians of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, representing the Musical Mutual Protective Union, played, under the leadership of John Pfeiffer, Chopin's "Funeral March" as the casket was carried to the hearse.

Body Taken to Northampton.

Those who will be at the burial, at Northampton, Mass., had a private car, which was attached to the train that left the Grand Central Station at 11 A. M. The casket was put on the car, and the flowers sent by sympathizers were placed around and on it.

The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Kingsley, Miss Abbey, John B. Schoeffel, Robert Dunlap and Mrs. Dunlap, James H. Breslin and Miss Breslin, Michael Coleman, John Burke, J. W. Wheelock, Fred Rullman, Charles Diefendorf, Henry Dazian and Mrs. Dazian, W. V. Bradley, Nathaniel Childs, Max Hirsch, Horace McVicker, Myron B. Rice, Mrs. Rice, and Miss Rice.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The burial of the remains of Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical and operatic manager, took place here at 4 P. M. to-day in Bridge Street Cemetery, in a grave beside that of the first wife of the deceased. There were no services at the cemetery.

Broke His Brother's Skull.

John Moriarty of 106 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street quarreled with his brother Eugene yesterday, and Eugene struck him on the head with a heavy earthenware cup, fracturing his skull. John is in the Harlem Hospital in a critical condition. The police are looking for Eugene.

FEW ARMENIANS PASSED.

Many Await Relief at Ellis Island—Meeting of Sympathizers.

The special Board of Inquiry inquired into the cases of the remaining Armenians at Ellis Island yesterday. Twenty had been released Monday, and thirteen more were favorably passed upon yesterday, leaving 134 debarred unless bonds are forthcoming.

Four of the Armenians related their experiences yesterday through interpreters at the noon meeting at the Salvation Army Headquarters. Hagop Arslanian, an Armenian merchant from Constantinople, said:

"I was in Constantinople at the time of the massacre. This was not a riot, but was carefully planned. I saw women and children, my friends and relatives, killed and their dismembered bodies thrown from windows into the streets. Men were struck down in the streets with clubs in the hands of the Turks, and their bodies were horribly mutilated. I escaped because a French lady took my arm and claimed I was a Frenchman. We will not go back. Rather than do that, we will go down to the sea and drown ourselves."

The others related similar experiences, and F. D. Greene, secretary of the National Armenian Relief Society, read extracts from a letter, stating that the embassies all agree that over 6,000 persons had been killed, and that the massacres were not due to anarchy, but to organized murder, robbery, and violence of all kinds.

Commander Booth-Tucker spoke of the situation of the refugees on Ellis Island.

"I have had a conference with Commissioner Senner this morning," he said. "He suggested that we make out a list of what employment the detained are fit for. This will be done soon. We hope to have them safely disposed of throughout the country."

He said there was no intention of keeping the refugees at Ramsey, N. J., permanently, and slightly criticised the deputation from Ramsey, who had protested against the landing of the party. He announced that a meeting would be held at Carnegie Hall Monday night, and that the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Salvation Army, and various Armenian societies would discuss measures of relief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Treasury Department has informed parties in Boston, who are interested in the Armenians who have arrived in New-York and who are detained, that bonds in $500 each will be taken for them, provided the Superintendent of Immigration at New-York decides that they can, under the law, be admitted. The bonds are to provide that they shall not become public charges.

RAMSEY'S, N. J., Oct. 20.—A petition was circulated through the town to-day asking that the Armenians now detained at Ellis Island be allowed to land. It was signed by almost every prominent citizen except those who yesterday appeared before the Commissioner and opposed the landing. A delegation will visit Ellis Island to-morrow and present the petition. Some Armenians arrived this evening. They were met by a delegation of their sympathizers.

FOR THE MARINE PARADE.

All Arrangements Completed and the Staff Appointed.

The arrangements for the sound-money illuminated marine parade for Saturday night are about completed. There will be about 200 vessels in line. Admiral J. W. Miller has arranged the details for the formation, and the owners of the vessels entered are vying with one another as to who shall have the best illuminated craft. There is a friendly rivalry between the four Rear Admirals—Messrs. Staples, Dalzell, Moore, and Valentine—for the divisional prize.

The Admiral has appointed this staff: Fleet Captain—C. W. Woolsey; Flag Lieutenant—Richard Deming; Fleet Signal Officer—F. B. Anderson; Fleet Engineer—J. J. Boyd; Surgeon—John Vanderpoel; Commodores—W. F. Dalzell, E. M. Timmins, J. G. Emmons, George Elsman, Alonzo Aldrich, J. Moore, Robert McCreery, J. D. Schoonmaker, John F Baxter, Frank W. Boyer, and W. J. Tice. Commodore Michael Moran will be in command of the flying squadron.

The formation will be made in the North River off One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. There will be four divisions, and each division will be divided into four squadrons. The parade will move at 7:45 P. M., passing down the river. Opposite Grant's Tomb and at the Battery flatboats will be stationed for the display of fireworks.

The members of the National Campaign Committee and Garret A. Hobart will review the parade from the Aurora, stationed off the Battery. Admiral Miller has issued a circular, asking that all vessels not joining the parade anchor off Liberty Island and out of the proposed course.

THEY WANT MORE SCHOOLS.

Committee of German-American Union Complains to Mayor Strong.

When the German-American Reform Union met in the Grand Central Palace on Sept. 30 they passed resolutions declaring the need of more and larger schools and appointed a committee of three to present them to Mayor Strong.

Yesterday the delegation—Tanscher Sieghardt, Jean Weil, and Frank Botty—introduced by Sheriff Tamsen, waited on the Mayor and read the resolutions to him. Mr. Botty, who acted as spokesman, said that it was unfair to spend $500,000 for a school in one locality and have no school at all in another section. The west side and the north side, he declared, were unduly favored at the expense of the south and east.

"Our schools are our armories," said Mr. Botty. "They are the bulwark of our liberty and free institutions, and they should be extended to their fullest capabilities."

In reply Mayor Strong said that he recognized the hardship of a lack of schools, and that the city would have hired temporary quarters for the children, but that the building laws stood in the way. He promised to do all he could toward hurrying up the work of building the new schools.

She Had Money.

Mrs. Dorothea Loehwing, who died on Oct. 5, was sixty years of age, and her death was hastened by lack of sufficient and proper food. It is now known that, despite the fact that she lived in the most straitened circumstances at 151 St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City, she not only had almost $300 in the house, but owned the house. She lived with her daughter-in-law and six grandchildren. Her son deserted his wife some time ago, and the younger Mrs. Loehwing supported the household by laundry work. When Mrs. Loehwing senior died she left a will, leaving $10 to her son, $126 to his children, and the house to his wife. The remainder of the money went to an undertaker for her funeral and grave. The money has been found in an old feed bag, and will be divided according to her wishes.

Attractions at Food Show.

There has been an increased attendance at the afternoon cooking lectures given by Mrs. Gesine Lemcke, at the Food Show in the Grand Central Palace, and many women are improving this opportunity to get lessons in good cooking at small cost. Mrs. Lemcke discoursed yesterday upon "Happiness," and held that a good digestion was one of the main sources of happiness. The menu she explained comprised sour roast, potato dumplings, biscuit pudding, and Bismarck sauce. There were other features of interest to women in the Food Show; the Punch and Judy show delighted the children, and the band concerts entertained all. From this time to the close of the Food Show, Oct. 31, novel features will be frequently added.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.

PRINCETON'S BIG JUBILEE

THE GREAT CELEBRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY BEGUN.

President Patton Delivers a Sermon on "Religion and the University"—Religion, He Says, Cannot Be Ignored in the Curriculum—Princeton Crowded with Alumni and Others Interested in the Sesqui-Centennial.

PRINCETON, Oct. 20.—With the inauguration ceremonies that to-day mark the beginning of the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Princeton College, the town has taken on a spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm that has never before been equaled in its history. There is not a building in the whole place that is not bright with the colors of the college and country by day and aglow by night with transparencies that carry the same spirit of patriotism. Visitors are pouring into the city by the trainload, and everywhere there are scenes of life, animation, and gayety such as are possible in a college town, where the boys turn out with their outlandish "horse" hats, in every possible shape and color. There are dignified old professors mingling with the freshmen of the college, and members of the alumni are congregated everywhere rehearsing their college days. It is realized on every hand that grand old Princeton is about to take on university life, and the importance of the occasion is everywhere felt.

The Services Opened.

The formal services were opened this morning at 11 o'clock, when the academic procession formed at Marquand Chapel and marched to Alexander Hall. President Patton and Chief Marshal Libbery headed the capped and gowned parade of academicians. Behind them came the delegates from American and foreign colleges and universities, members of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and the alumni of the college.

In this section of the procession were representatives of every important college and university in the country. There were present delegations from at least 100 institutions of learning.

Many of the foreign delegates wore their official robes in the procession, and they presented a very pretty spectacle, some of the gowns and caps being gorgeous in the extreme. It was a splendid array of brainy men that assembled in the hall. President Patton sat in the President's chair beneath the great canopy of onyx and was surrounded by men learned in every branch of knowledge known to the civilized world. The alumni were seated in the body of the hall, while the galleries were crowded with undergraduates. The long-metre doxology was rendered by a choir of fifty voices, after which President Patton began the delivery of his sesqui-centennial address, the subject being "Religion and the University." He said in part:

President Patton's Sermon.

The rationalizing process may go wrong, but that is no reason why men should stop thinking, and a university is a very dead place if the men in it do not think. When, therefore, the masters of the University of Paris told the Pope that on a certain matter of dogmatic theology they were more competent to speak than he was, they were doing exactly what they might have been expected to do, and in doing this were the precursors of that movement which put so many of the universities of Northern Europe on the side of Protestantism, and made them the embodiments of the spirit of religious independence.

What Princeton stands for really depends upon those who govern her. No matter what our origin was; what was believed 150 years ago; what Christian symbol or legend we put on the university seal; what moral obligations are imposed by gifts of generous benefactors, the exact amount of religious belief that this university will stand for can be determined only by the amount of belief that the Trustees have the moral courage to enunciate in the form of a resolution. That will depend upon the state of public opinion; the degree of sensitiveness to public opinion on the part of men who hold the places of responsibility, and the amount of strong conviction ready for expression at any given time by the governing body.

Religion in the Curriculum.

There is another phase of the subject with which we are dealing. It concerns the inquiry as to the extent to which religion, and particularly the Christian religion, should enter into the curriculum of the university. There are two extreme positions sometimes taken by those who express themselves upon this question. There are some who seem to suppose that it is proper and possible to exclude all reference to religion and confine the work of university instruction to strictly secular themes. Others, again, seem not to realize the changed conditions of university life, and suppose that it is easy to carry on through the entire undergraduate curriculum a scheme of enforced religious instruction based upon an accepted type of thought in respect to the Bible and revealed religion. I am confident that a more careful study will show that both of these positions are wrong, and that nothing requires more wisdom, tact, and knowledge of the actual conditions of thought in the learned world than the problem of religion in the university. It is a very large subject, and I question whether it can be adequately dealt with by any one who is not in actual contact with undergraduate life, and who is not aware of the ins and outs of thought in it; and who, moreover, is not by reason of professional study brought into close relations with the religious problems of the present day.

For myself, I believe that in the early years of undergraduate life a course of elementary Biblical instruction adapted to the needs of young men who are no longer schoolboys on the one hand, and are not yet students of philosophy on the other, is a most important part of the curriculum, but I would not carry Biblical instruction into the upper years of the curriculum, unless in point of scientific thoroughness it could compare favorably with the work done in other departments, and then, of course, I would not make it compulsory, though I firmly believe that advanced students in philosophy and literature should have the opportunity of seeing how the problems of literature and philosophy bear upon the Bible and Christianity. For if secular themes are to be discussed in a Christian university in a religious spirit, and under Christian conceptions, it is no less true that religious themes must be discussed in a scientific spirit and according to scientific principles. It is impossible for a university to discharge its functions without declaring itself upon the great question of religion.

Changes During the Years.

The subject no longer lies within the easy possibilities of definition which existed half a century ago. Then the student of Reid or Dugald Stewart debated the question of mediate and immediate conception, or accepted the easy account of the mental powers as they were mapped out for him in the psychology of introspection, and seldom went any deeper. His religious faith was buttressed by a course of lectures on the evidences which treated as postulates what have since become some of the most serious problems of our times. There were religious difficulties to be dealt with, but they lay for the most part in a remote corner of the field of inquiry and concerned questions like the days of Genesis and the extent of the deluge. It is otherwise now; for the doctrine of evolution has made a great change in regard to the place of religion in the studies of the universities. Every subject is considered now from the historical point of view and according to the genetic method. And whether we approve of it or not, the religious problem is forced into prominence. A man cannot study genetic psychology and metaphysics and the theory of knowledge at the present day without facing the problem of a separate and enduring selfhood, and without asking whether the world is to be construed according to a theistic or a pantheistic metaphysic. It is idle for the theologians to attempt, as the ritschlians do, to exclude metaphysics from theology; but it is just as idle for the philosopher to talk of excluding theology from metaphysics; theology is philosophy, and philosophy is theology, so far as the question of the relation of God to the world is concerned. All problems in philosophy go back to the question whether God exists separate from the world and whether we exist separate from God.

The Fate of Religion.

The fate of religion lies in the answer to these questions. When, therefore, the student is wrestling with the problems of metaphysics, he is putting his religious faith on trial. It is easy then to see the vital relations which the chair of philosophy sustains to practical Christianity, and the responsibility that one assumes when he undertakes to be guide, philosopher, and friend to the young man who finds himself obliged to seek for himself a fresh orientation in reference to his religious belief. Now, if one-half of our religion, or what is commonly called natural religion, is necessarily involved in the study of philosophy, the other half, or what is known as revealed religion, is as necessarily involved in the study of history. We should hardly think of excluding the history of civilization from the studies of the university. Yet it would be difficult, I imagine, to treat the history of institutions without reference to Christianity; or trace the history of ethical ideas without mentioning the New Testament, or the history of opinion in respect to social morality without regard to the Sermon on the Mount and the Pauline literature.

Religious Faith Necessary.

"I trust that I have made it clear that I fully recognize the fact that, however true it may be that Christian ideas have been the moving causes in the endowment of universities, and particularly of this; and however much it may be proper, and even inevitable, that the great fundamental truths of Christianity should have place in university teaching, the particular end for which the university exists is not primarily the promotion of religion. The university should not be expected to do the work of the Church. It has ends of its own, and these are not distinctively religious. And yet we cannot keep religion altogether out of our minds when we consider these ends. Religion is, indeed, as a little reflection will show, necessary to the full and satisfactory realizations of the ends for which the university exists; and it is in this light that I now wish to regard it. It is not necessary to lay stress upon the mediaeval distinction between the university of masters and the university of scholars, for the purpose of settling questions of precedence, or of determining the relations they sustain to each other. It would hardly be denied, on the one hand, that the professor's business is to teach, and it would be pretty generally conceded, on the other, that more is expected of him than the discharge of his pedagogic functions. But the distinction I have referred to will serve a good purpose if it reminds us that the professors of the university sustain a relation to the general public apart from the relation they sustain to the students who listen to their instruction. They constitute the priesthood of learning, and are set apart for the service of truth. Besides training young men for the active duties of life, it may be fairly expected of them that they should enlarge the borders of knowledge, and contribute substantially to the formation of sound public opinion. These, indeed, I take it, are the three great functions of the university. The institution that is not doing something in each of these directions is not accomplishing the work it was intended to do; and for the successful accomplishment of this work a reverent attitude toward religion, and a certain amount of religious faith, would seem to be a logical necessity."

The Afternoon Exercises.

Charles E. Green, LL. D., opened the afternoon's exercises with a brief historical review of Princeton since the granting of its charter. He mentioned the fact that Princeton had never received gifts from the State, but had always been supported by individual offerings and bequests, and that all she claimed, entailed upon its trustees the keeping in trust of those principles upon which the college was founded. He then introduced the Rev. Howard Duffield, '73, pastor of "The Old First" Presbyterian Church, New-York City, who delivered the address of welcome to the visting delegates, in the course of which he said:

"Nassau Hall extends an especial warmth of welcome to the illustrious men of letters from the old world seats of learning who have rendered this moment memorable by their coming hitherward. Princeton was at the beginning a colonial school, but it has always been infected with a cosmopolitan spirit. Columbus discovered this new world; Joseph Henry of Princeton discovered the method of binding worlds together. The name of Nassau unites us to the British throne, and allies us with the champions of European liberty. The ocean has not isolated this institution. The Atlantic has not been a barrier, but a highway. The Princeton theology has never held it to be an infraction of the eighth commandment to steal the good and great wherever found. Once and again she has recruited her teaching force with transatlantic thinkers. Alone among American universities she has crossed the seas for her Presidents. You have journeyed hitherward over a path plowed by the keels of Princeton's treasure ships. You come to us not as aliens, but as allies, as kinsfolk, to add a bond tender and undying to the friendships which already bind this institution to those venerable haunts of learning which are beyond the sea."

President Eliot's Address.

Dr. Green then introduced President Eliot of Harvard, who replied in behalf of American universities. President Eliot said, in part:

"Responding on behalf of American institutions and learned societies, in obedience to the summons of your Sesqui-Centennial Committee, it is my high privilege as the head of the oldest American university to present to the President, Trustees, and the Faculty of Princeton University, the hearty congratulations of the universities and learned societies of the United States, on this auspicious occasion. The Universities and Learned Societies of the United States congratulate Princeton University on the relations of mutual support and affection in which she has always stood with that great religious denomination, the Presbyterian Church. They also felicitate the university that it was expressly provided in the charter of 1748, that no person of any religious denomination whatever should be excluded from any of the liberties of the college on account of his being of a religious profession different from that of the Trustees of the college. They appreciate as a valuable force in the political and religious history of the country the conservative spirit of Princeton University. They share the pride and satisfaction with which the graduates of Princeton remember the contribution of the college to membership in the Continental Congress and to the public service of the United States. They remember with gratitude the services to the profession of medicine which that distinguished Princeton graduate, patriotic Bejamin Rush rendered in the early days to medical instruction in America. They look back with respectful interest to the great work in American history done by David Ramsey in his writings on the history of the American Revolution, and they see in him a worthy predecessor of the brilliant historical writers whose names now adorn the roll of Princeton University.

"The scientific society of the country venerate the philosophic insight, mental power, and noble character of Joseph Henry, long a teacher in this university, and declare that no worthier name is written in the annals of American science. They congratulate Princeton University on its habitual inculcation of patriotism and public spirit. Princeton has been of National breadth. Princeton has promoted the unity of the country, and strengthened the bands which bind together the federated States."

After President Eliot's address, Prof. Joseph John Thompson of the University of Cambridge replied in a few congratulatory remarks on behalf of the European universities. He spoke of the close feeling that existed between Cambridge and Princeton, and of the fact that there was no American university at which a Cambridge man felt so much at home as here. "To Princeton," he said, "belongs the honor of having established the first chemical laboratory in the New World. Guyot, in geography, has given Princeton an important and conspicuous place on our planet, and the researches of Prof. Young in astronomy has placed Princeton almost at the centre of the solar system.

"But," said Prof. Thompson, "it is not the exceptional men the geniuses who give the real test of the work of a university. The great test is the influence a university imparts on a great body of men passing through it. Here we have a fine university tradition—that which a university must make for itself. This tradition must be made up of great deeds done by the graduates—acts of devotion, acts of self-sacrifice, great discoveries and heroic deeds. These are what form a fine university tradition. On behalf of the universities and learned societies of Europe I offer you their warmest congratulations."

Distinguished Guests Present.

Then followed the reading of a list of between fifty and sixty colleges which had sent addresses of congratulation to the university. Among the distinguished guests who occupied positions on the platform might be mentioned President Adams of the University of Wisconsin, Gen. Francis Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Conrad of the University of Halle, Germany; Prof. Moissan of De Sarbonne College, Paris; Capt. White of Annapolis, Col. Michie of West Point, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, President Seth Low of Columbia, Prof. Fisher, Dean of Yale Divinity School; Prof. Dowden of Trinity College, Dublin; Prof. Hubrecht of the University of Utrecht, Holland; Prof. Seth of Edinburgh University, Prof. Brugmann of Leipsic, Prof. Harkness of Brown, President Angell of the University of Michigan, and President Harper of Chicago. The Trustees of the university were also on the platform.

Following the public exercises in Alexander Hall, the Trustees and Faculty of Princeton received their guests in the Chancellor Green Library. The central space of the library had been cleared of chairs and desks, and about all sides of the room were hung the framed addresses of congratulation which had been received from over fifty universities. Many of them were real works of art, being brilliantly illuminated and written on heavy vellum in imitation of the style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

In the evening the grand musical concert of the sesqui-centennial, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, took place in Alexander Hall.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

It has been discovered where Brooklyn conductors acquired the general dexterity which makes them the pride of the City of Churches. They began life bundling wood. Not all of them, perhaps, but it is certain that from time to time expert wood bundlers have left the more plebeian duties for the police force and the car service. The putting together of the bundles of kindling wood, which retails at a cent a bundle in the stores, requires considerable knack and agility. It is peculiar work. A line of twenty-seven or twenty-eight men engaged in the work, and standing not a foot apart, look like a row of jumping jacks. The machinery for the bundling is simple. The men stand at one large bench. From this rise rings made of half circles of iron, called bows, which overlap each other. There is a stationary iron back to the ring and against it are piled the short pieces of kindling. When the ring is full the two bows are brought tightly together, pressing the wood into position by means of a lever. This lever stands out like a pump handle from beneath the bench, and is worked by the men, who jump with one or both feet upon it to press it down. As expert bundler can tie 100 bundles in an hour, the jumping jack simile is appropriate. A bundle of lath, yarn, or small prepared hemp rope, hangs above each bundler's head, and one strand is put between the bows for each bundle of kindling, brought up and tied while the kindling is held firmly by the vise, and the bundle is ready for market. The men work ten hours a day, averaging from 600 to 1,000 bundles. Most of the workmen begin as boys and learn quickly. The work being merely mechanical, the workman does not command large wages, so in time they drift into more remunerative employment. A surprisingly large amount of bundled kindling wood is sold, and the demand appears to be increasing, though it is not so great as for loose kindling. It is said that in South Brooklyn alone, a part of the city where much kindling is cut, there is a retail sale of 1,000,000 bundles a week.

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The meeting of Brooklyn women Monday to indorse McKinley and Hobart and to entertain Mrs. Hobart and the wife of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, was made possible by the courtesy of the men of the Union League Club of the city, who threw open their doors to the feminine patriots. The men were not allowed to be present at the meeting, but as special committees they acted as bodyguards, and at the reception which followed the meeting their services were indispensable. The gallant three who kept the bridge in the brave days of old were not to be compared in heroism to the two Union League men who kept the door between the reception room, where the guests of the day were receiving, and the hall which, above and below, with the staircase, was packed with women awaiting their turn to enter. Every time one woman was allowed to pass the barrier a dozen pushed through. It was impossible to do otherwise, with a pressing, surging crowd behind. It was kept back only by the arms of the two men, who, standing on either side, clasped hands across the doorway. The position, though it may have been a glorious one, was neither pleasant nor comfortable. "I have served on any number of committees," remarked one of the men when the crowd was most pressing, "but I have never seen anything like this before."

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There are rear houses and rear houses. In tenement-house districts, to live in a rear house, admittance to which is gained only through the hallway of the house in front, means to take a low rank in tenement-house society. There is one rear house up town of whose existence only the friends of the occupant and the people living and doing business in the surrounding buildings know. It is a small, not so very small, two-story brick house, bounded on three sides by houses which face on Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Twenty-fourth Street, respectively. The entrance is through the building on Twenty-fourth Street. The isolated house—which ought to have a thrilling romance or ghost story connected with its history—is a pleasant building, a first-class residence in every respect for any one who does not object to its secluded position. It is occupied by a bachelor, who, with a retinue of servants, keeps house there in great comfort. In Summer the roof is transformed into a garden, with awnings, bamboo curtains, and everything which can make a small private Summer resort attractive. The surrounding buildings do not form a solid phalanx, and where there are high walls they are painted in light colors, so that around these bachelor quarters there is plenty of sunshine and air. It is the most novel residence in the city. It is not adopted for reasons of economy. All land in that vicinity is high-priced, and brings in profitable returns. An elegant apartment could be rented for the price the present occupant of the house pays for his retired mansion.

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"For genuine pleasure in driving," says Lawson N. Fuller, "you want a team of four good trotters. There is not so much real fun in driving a team of six, but it takes more science; there is more glory in it, and there is more magnetism in handling so many horses."

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The West End Republican Club of Women has honored itself and the wives of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, by electing them honorary members of the organization. The badge of the club—a shield bearing the Stars and Stripes—is to be sent to each. Miss Jane White of Brooklyn, a member of the club, has been appointed envoy extraordinary to take the badge to Mrs. McKinley. The father of Miss White, who is in the Brooklyn navy yard, is a Canton (Ohio) man, and always returns there to vote. The only thing that is troubling the West End Club now is that the foundation of their badge is silver.

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A picture is given in the supplement of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday of the Brick Church which stood on the present site of THE TIMES Building in 1816. The building in the picture is surrounded by an iron fence. That fence or part of it is said on good authority to be now surrounding the grounds of J. S. T. Stranahan, Union Street, Brooklyn, and it is said that it was bought by Mr. Stranahan at the time or soon after it was taken down. There is a fence of the description around Mr. Stranahan's grounds.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer Peru arrived at that port with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Sept. 2; Shanghai, Sept. 26; Yokohama, Oct. 2, and Honolulu, Oct. 12, due to arrive in New-York the morning of Saturday, Oct. 24. Mails close at the general Post Office, this city, as follows: China and Japan, Oct. 23, 6:30 P. M.; Hawaii, Nov. 1, 6:30 P. M.

—The Coroner's jury yesterday decided that the death of James Reynolds of 404 West Fiftieth Street, was caused by a blow of the fist, struck by Edward Dinen of 219 West Sixty-seventh Street, during a fight which the two men had on Oct. 3. Reynolds was arrested for intoxication, and was sent to Blackwell's Island, where he died. After death it was found that his skull was fractured. Dinen was held.

—The steam lighter Sarah Jane Fleming tried to cross the bow of the Hamilton Ferry boat Pierrpont, as the ferryboat was approaching her slip at the foot of Whitehall Street, yesterday. She had not enough headway to get past, and her port rail forward was smashed by the ferryboat's guard. The ferryboat suffered no damage.

—The announcement was made at the meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday that a certain percentage of the proceeds of the commercial travelers' fair, on hospital Saturday, will be given to the general fund of the association. The fair will take place in this city during the Christmas holidays.

—John Nugent, fifty-two years old, of 531 West Twenty-sixth Street, was run over at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street yesterday by a brewery wagon owned by Ballantine & Co. of Newark, and had both legs injured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Albert Crist, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

—The unloading of two large wagons of coal by means of an iron chute at the New-York Dispensary yesterday disturbed Justice Smyth in the General Sessions. The Justice sent for the drivers and threatened to commit them for contempt of court unless they desisted. The men complied with his orders.

—The Coroner was yesterday notified that John Doyle, aged thirty-six, of 531 West Thirtieth Street, who was run down on Monday by a truck belonging to the Central Lard Company, had died that evening at the Roosevelt Hospital. Henry Houghton, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

—Public Works Commissioner Collis has given permission to the Post Office authorities to erect pedestal posts throughout the city to which the letter boxes will hereafter be attached. The posts will be five feet high, of iron, and will be painted red in conformity with the color of the box.

—Peter and Joseph Bal, Italian laborers, while working yesterday on a building at Bleecker and Greene Streets, fell from the second floor to the ground. Peter had several ribs broken, and Joseph hurt his right arm and hip. They were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—Judge Truax yesterday dismissed the case of the Fire Department against George A. Stanton, as agent of the underwriters at the American Lloyds, to recover a tax of 2 per cent. upon all the premiums received from insurance effected upon property in this city.

—John Henry of 1,862 Park Avenue, quarreled last evening with James Timmins of 213 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in front of the latter's house, and broke his head with a hammer. Timmins was taken to the Harlem Hospital and Henry was locked up.

—Henry Glassoner of 80 Willett Street, who received injuries through falling from a fire-escape at the first story of his home to the street on Wednesday last, died yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital. He was seventy years of age.

—The steamship Alsenborn, which was in collision with the steamer Peconic in the Narrows Monday morning, and was beached north of Fort Hamilton, was floated, and towed to the city yesterday by the Merritt Wrecking Company.

—The St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East Forty-second Street, asks that all persons who would be able to furnish lodging or employment to the Armenian refugees communicate with that institution.

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of the Trustees of the Baptist Tabernacle to restrain the sale of the church property under foreclosure on the day set.

—Sigmund Cinnamon and his son Jacob were yesterday tried for conducting an illicit still at 217 Madison Street. Sigmund was convicted and Jacob was discharged.

—Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle entertained at lunch Senator David B. Hill at their home, Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, yesterday afternoon.

—The tugboat Niagara, sunk by collision with the steamer Magenta on Friday last in the North River, was raised yesterday by the Baxter Wrecking Company.

—The steamer Spartan, ashore at Hereford Inlet, N. J., was moved fifty feet offshore yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—A man about thirty years old, who gave his name as James Wishing of Maspeth, L. I., was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday charged with attempted suicide. He was found unconscious in a hotel at Kent Avenue and North First Street. He said he went to sleep, leaving the gas burning low and that a window was open and it must have blown out. He was discharged.

—August Albrecht, fifty-two years old, of 174 Smith Street, Brooklyn, and his wife, Mrs. Annie Albrecht, were driving in a light buggy in Glenmore Avenue yesterday afternoon, when the horse became frightened at a road roller and ran away. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht were thrown from the buggy and both were severely bruised.

—The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday listened to Frederick B. Ealer's arguments in behalf of the Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, who wish to construct a tunnel under the East River. There was no opposition.

—Nicholas Steyer, a plumber of 333 Tompkins Avenue, who ejected four registry clerks from his place Saturday midnight, as they were finishing their work, may be prosecuted. Superintendent McKelvey is considering the case.

—Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery yesterday began action against the Nassau Electric Railro

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Part Two
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THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVING

GEN. COLLIS EXPLAINS WHAT HE IS DOING AND WHY.

Besides Laying Asphalt from Washington Square to Central Park, the Commissioner of Public Works Is Having Signs and Superfluous Lampposts Removed—Fire Hydrants and Mail Boxes Will Be Put in Side Streets.

The Commissioner of Public Works, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, made the following statement yesterday in regard to the work now in course of construction on Fifth Avenue, under his charge:

"People who look at Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street of course do not know what all this tearing up means, how it came about, or what it is leading up to. I will endeavor to explain.

"Soon after Mayor Strong was inaugurated he said to me that 'Fifth Avenue ought to be laid with a smooth and noiseless pavement.' I agreed with him; but neither of us saw where the money was to come from, nor did either of us realize that its accomplishment was to be so soon within reach. Yet before his term of office expires Fifth Avenue will be the best paved, and I trust the best regulated, street in the world.

Used by Six Thousand Vehicles a Day.

"Let me say in parenthesis that Fifth Avenue between Twenty-eighth and Forty-eighth Streets carries the largest traffic of any street in the United States; 6,272 vehicles, loading 10,165 tons, pass there daily. Broad Street, Philadelphia, in front of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, comes next. Then come in the following order certain streets of Chicago, New-Orleans, and Boston.

"The opportunity to do for Fifth Avenue what we now propose comes from the fact that the increasing population on the lower end of the island during the business hours of the day—the people who inhabit the skyscraping buildings and the toilers who handle the ever-increasing commerce—require more water.

"The high buildings fill their cisterns by constantly drawing on the mains with pumping engines, and the occupants of tenement houses let their faucets run continually in cold weather to keep their defective plumbing from freezing tight. From this latter cause alone we lost 40,000,000 gallons of Croton per day last Winter. In cases of serious fire in the lower part of the city these conditions are alarming, and are growing more so every day.

"For a long time George W. Birdsall, the Chief Engineer of my department, has protested that while no city in the world had a more abundant supply of pure water, (36,000,000,000 gallons on storage, though our daily consumption averages only 200,000,000,) the distrbution of it was utterly inadequate, but his protests have been made in vain for many years.

Two New Four-Foot Mains.

"Last Winter, after consultation on the subject, I asked him to prepare an act of the Legislature authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the purpose of laying two forty-eight-inch mains from the new reservoir in Central Park to or near the Battery. This bill we took to Mayor Strong, who heartily approved it and sent it to Albany.

"In the expiring hours of the Legislature the bill was passed, in response to the demands of the Board of Underwriters and the indefatigable efforts of Assistant Corporation Counsel J. Proctor Clarke and the Senators and Representatives from this city. The act became a law on May 14 last, and the necessary preliminary survey and maps were at once prepared.

"About the same time my attention was called by Mr. Loomis, the Engineer of Sewers, to the fact that in many parts of Fifth Avenue there were no sewers. For instance, the block on the west side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, formerly occupied by the Astor families, numbering all told perhaps forty people, was drained by a fifteen-inch terra cotta pipe on a side street.

"The Waldorf Hotel is to-day pumping its sewage by an expensive steam plant into this very drain, and the new hotel adjoining it would have to do the same but for the fact that within the next two weeks we will have a solid masonry sewer on Fifth Avenue. These two hotels are built for 3,000 people.

"The same conditions exist north of Forty-seventh Street and at half a dozen places south of Twenty-third Street. You would not suppose that any intelligent municipal government would have permitted a drainage system made for a residence street to continue after it had become a great commercial locality, accommodating hundreds of people upon the same area that had previously been occupied by single families; but such is the truth, and I have to assume the responsibility of remedying it, with all the dissatisfaction which will result from the temporary inconvenience inflicted upon the shopkeepers and their customers.

Had to Tear Up the Avenue.

"Thus I was confronted with the fact that this historic avenue must submit to the pick and shovel along its entire length, and be torn asunder almost from curb to curb. But now was our opportunity. The old pavement would be destroyed anyhow. Here came the unexpected. Mayor Strong's desire that the avenue should be paved with a smooth and noiseless pavement could be gratified, and a street laid out that rich and poor might boast was restored to its old prestige.

"Out of the million dollars appropriated for the water mains, I am authorized to expend a sufficient sum for repaving the trenches. The repaving over the new sewers is chargeable to the property owners, and the balance the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has given me from the one million of dollars annually appropriated for new and improved paving. Of course, the granite pavement should not be restored. Granite is obsolete, excepting upon steep grades or for exceptionally heavy traffic.

"Hence I am going to lay the entire avenue from Washington Square to Central Park with asphalt. North of Fifty-ninth Street my jurisdiction ends and the Park Commissioners' commences, but I take it for granted they will repave with asphalt to Ninety-fifth Street, and thus make a continuous smooth and noiseless pavement from Fourth Street to Harlem.

"The trouble with asphalt pavements has been the high crown, averaging seven or eight inches in the centre of the street, and the continual and unreasonable sprinkling with water. The pavement on Fifth Avenue will have a crown of only four and one-half inches above the level at the curb, and will be sprinkled only when necessary.

Clearing Away Obstructions.

"And while we are about it, we are going to do something more than lay water mains and sewers and pavements. We intend to clear the sidewalks of every obstruction, excepting the electric lampposts and the gas sign lamps at the intersections. Already we have removed the old dead lampposts, and all unsightly sign boards and advertising schemes will meet with the same fate, with the least possible inconvenience, of course, to the citizens who maintain them.

"The work has begun. It is not going along quite as quickly as I had reason to expect, but this is because I have no chart warning me of shallows and dangers that constantly menace me. Fifth Avenue, like all the other great streets of the city, is undermined by innumerable pipes and conduits of all descriptions, the exact location of which appears to be known to no man.

"At all events, there are no data in existence which tell us that we are to meet as we advance. At one point it is rock, at another a gas main, and at another a sewer drain or a water pipe. We know that they are there, somewhere, but their depth or their exact location is nowhere recorded. This is a lamentable condition of affairs, rendering it necessary that at every step we must be prepared to meet and overcome all kinds of obstacles.

"Wherever we meet these pipes we are having them overhauled and replaced where worn out, and joints recalked, so as to avoid reopening the street when the surface is permanently restored. The repairs to the pipes are being made as carefully as they would be in a private house. All this takes time.

"We are also taking advantage of the present opening to lay a twelve-inch water main along the entire route, so that the new buildings which will inevitably take the place of the present residences, can be supplied from the new high pressure system just completed at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, without another reopening of the pavement. The large water mains are simply low-pressure gravity conduits.

Bryant Park Reservoir Useless.

"All this will render the Forty-second Street reservoir useless, and it can be torn down now at any moment, and that entire space converted into a public park.

"The fire hydrants will all be removed to the side streets, so that in cases of ordinary fire no hose will interfere with traffic on the avenue, as the fire engines can be located in the streets running east and west, and Postmaster Dayton has consented to making a similar disposition of the letter boxes, thus enabling me to remove the old lamp-posts which are now used only to support letter boxes.

"I had hoped that the entire work of laying the mains, constructing the sewers, and repaving would fall into the hands of one responsible contractor, so that one mind and a single interest might control it all, and I resorted to all honorable means to bring this about, but failed.

"Each job is now in the hands of a separate contractor. They are working in harmony to-day, and I trust will continue to do so; but the next best thing I could do was to place the entire work under the supervision of the most competent engineer I could find. This duty I imposed upon V. D. Bogue, late Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. I have seen him at work in the West, and I shall be greatly disappointed unless he accomplishes what is before him in half the time it would be done under ordinary circumstances.

"On the great north and south avenues, Madison Avenue is in the best condition. I am a little proud of it, for I have contributed somewhat to its present availability for pedestrians and carriage traffic, but I hope in the near future to make Fifth Avenue, Park Avenue, and the Boulevard equally attractive, and we must do it all without neglecting our obligations to the tenement house districts, and every other locality needing municipal improvement."

GAYNOR PLEADS FOR M'KANE.

Says His Fall and Imprisonment Are Sufficient Punishment.

It was discovered yesterday that Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, who was the first to take steps against John Y. McKane, sent to Gov. Morton about Oct. 1, the following letter:

"To the Governor:

"I beg to recommend the pardon of John Y. McKane, but without restoration to forfeited political rights.

"I do not think I have been moved to this mainly by the distressing appeals of himself and his wife and children to me, though I cannot say I have not been affected by them. There are other considerations. In the case of professional criminals, such as burglars, for instance, the State may well have the policy of confining them in prison permanently or as much as possible for the protection of life and property. But in the case of criminal offenses in respect of which the imprisonment is for punishment principally as a warning to others and in order to preserve the political and social order, the term of imprisonment should not be longer than is necessary to that end.

"It seems to me that that end has been attained in the case of McKane, by imprisonment for now more than two years and six months. His fall and disgrace, coupled with almost any term of imprisonment, would have been at once woeful punishment to him and a salutory warning to others.

"The broken health of McKane is to me also a relevant subject for consideration, as well as the fact that the remnants of his private fortune are being diverted from him by betrayal of trust, which has been or will be explained to you. I also make this recommendation to your mercy because it seems to me a case in which mercy will emphasize the greatness and solemness of Government, contrasted with the rashness and vainglory of any individual. While McKane's crimes and defiance of law have been great, his punishment has been crushing. Law and order, against which he presumed, have leveled him to nothing.

"I remain, respectfully, &c.,

"W. J. GAYNOR."

The publication of this letter has increased the hopes of McKane's friends.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Corporation—Change in the Constitution.

The annual meeting of the corporation of St. Luke's Hospital was held Monday afternoon in the office of the President, George Macculloch Miller, at 80 Broadway. The old managers were re-elected, the only change being the election of Howard Townsend in place of Edward L. Tiemann, as one of the managers representing the corporation of the House of Rest for Consumptives.

An amendment to the constitution, proposed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the previous annual meeting, was adopted, making the President of the Medical Board a member ex officio of the Board of Managers. This was done for the purpose of bringing the two important working forces of the hospital into closer harmony. The pastor and Superintendent was also made a member of the board ex officio for the same reason.

During the hospital year, which closed Oct. 18, (St. Luke's Day,) the total expenses of the institution were $109,744. Of this amount $47,030 was paid out by the Treasurer from the income on investments. The amount of donations received during the year was about $150,000, of which $120,000 was added to the endowment fund, the remainder being expended in necessary work on the new building. There were 1,439 patients treated, of which 554 were cured and an improvement reported in 455 cases. The number of deaths were 121, and there were in the hospital on Oct. 1, 201 patients. Of all the patients treated 1,161 were non-paying.

Spent Her Income Improperly.

Justice Clement, in Brooklyn yesterday, enjoined the trustees of the estate of James Brady from paying to his daughter, Mrs. Virginia W. Post of 123 West Seventy-sixth Street, this city, more than six-tenths of her income. M. E. Hanby of this city made the application. He brought affidavits to show that Mrs. Post had been left an income of about $16,000 a year, $3,700 for the support of her children, and that she was improperly spending this income by allowing her husband $2,500 a year, paying the rent of his brother, Frederick W. Post, at 337 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, borrowing $11,000 for her husband and assuming $7,000 of his debts.

Next Sunday Is Prison Sunday.

The City Prison Association has addressed a circular letter to the ministers of all congregations in the city requesting them to set apart the last Sunday in October as Prison Sunday. This is the day designated by the National Prison Association for general observance. The services upon that day consist of a sermon on the needs of the prison system and the condition of the prisoners,

BRYAN AS A PRESS AGENT

MANAGER BLOCK SAYS HE DID NOT SEEK THE JOB.

Declares the Suggestion Was Made by Himself, Prompted by a Home Friend of the Popocratic Candidate—The Manager's Version of the Origin of the Rumor—He Brands a Printed Letter as a "Fake"—Accusation Repeated.

"Will" Block, manager of the "Pudd'nhead Wilson" company, that is under the direction of the Herald Square Theatre people, denied emphatically and circumstantially to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that William Jennings Bryan, Popocratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, ever hinted to him that a theatrical press agency would be preferable to an unprofitable law practice, and that Mr. Bryan ever wrote a letter to him asking for the position of press agent at the Herald Square Theatre.

Mr. Block admits that he sought the place for Mr. Bryan, but declares the suggestion that prompted his action came from a friend of the "Boy Orator"—a newspaper man, then in Mr. Bryan's old home, Jacksonville, Ill., and now in St. Louis.

"Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Block, "never by hint or suggestion to me indicated that he wanted me to get for him a press agency at the Herald Square Theatre. If he should not be elected President of the United States, however, he can have a place with us any time he wants it."

"Have you a letter from Mr. Bryan, asking for work?" was the reporter's question.

"I never received such a letter from Mr. Bryan. I never said I had received one. Others have said things for me, and I have been guyed unmercifully by everybody around here on the strength of something with which I had nothing to do."

He Talks About a Statement.

The reporter then asked Mr. Block about the following statement which was published in The New-York Herald:

"Hotel Walton, Philadelphia.

"To the Editor of The Herald:

"In Omaha last Spring William Jennings Bryan, whom I knew well, talked of coming to New-York to do newspaper work, and especially theatrical work. Asked what chance there was, I said Max Bleiman, manager of the Herald Square Theatre, might give him a job. He seemed anxious to get it. No letters ever passed between us on the subject. When I got back to New-York I mentioned the subject to Bleiman, but nothing was ever done about it, and I never thought of it again until Bryan got nominated for the Presidency.

"W. J. BLOCK."

"I never wrote any such letter to The Herald," said Mr. Block. "It's a fake pure and simple, and a part of the scheme of some people to make political capital out of what, when it started, seemed to me to be only a joke.

"I don't know whether that letter in The Herald was the result of the visit of a New-York newspaper representative to me in Philadelphia, but one saw me, and I refused to have anything to say.

"The only thing that has ever gone straight to publicity from me, either by letter or by interview, is this, which was printed in The Journal of this morning:

"'You may state positively that Mr. Bryan has never made any sort of an application to me, personally or otherwise. I have no letter of his in my possession, nor have I received a letter from him on any subject. I want Mr. Bryan to know that I am in no way responsible for the stories published, and that I have denied the story to every newspaper man who has approached me.'

"Now let me get back and tell you my idea of how this story started. I had a box barty at Koster & Bial's one night not long ago. With me were Lieuts. Mulligan, Ogden, and Quay of the navy. The latter is a son of Senator Quay.

"We talked more or less politics during the evening, and finally Bryan became the subject of discussion. I am an old fellow-townsman of his, you know, and we went to school together. I spoke highly in his praise, because I always liked him. He did me a good turn once in the West.

In All Kinds of Trouble.

"One of the party, I don't remember who, said, as I thought, jokingly: 'Black is all right with Bryan. Bryan wanted to go to work for him. Why, Black has a letter now, asking him to get Bryan a place as press agent at the Herald Square.'

"As I said, I took that as a joke, and paid no attention to it then. I did, however, the next day when a newspaper man came to me and offered me $500 for the alleged Bryan letter. The story then reached Leslie's Weekly—how I don't know—and now I'm in all kinds of trouble.

"As a side issue of the Koster & Bial incident, comes the only fact in the case. About the middle of last Winter a newspaper friend of Bryan, then in Jacksonville, Ill., and now in St. Louis, suggested that Bryan was a splendid writer, and that he would make a superb press agent for us. I thought so, too, knowing Bryan well, as I had said.

"There was no prospect then that Bryan would be nominated for President of the United States. He was working for The Omaha World-Herald, at a salary of $1,800 a year. He could make more than that as a press agent.

"I went to Messrs. Evans and Monn of the Herald Square and said that I thought Bryan was just the man for their press agency. There was no room for him then, however, and soon the matter dropped out of all our minds.

"It never was revived around here until Bryan was nominated for the Presidency. Then everybody suddenly remembered that I was a friend of Bryan, and I got it from all sides.

"The story of the letter got started, and there has been no peace for me. On one occasion I was offered the privilege of naming my own price for the letter it was alleged I had.

"I denied that I had such a letter or that I had ever stated that I possessed it, but the person who wanted it became more persistent. He wanted that letter, and said to me that it would be better for me to give the genuine article than to have a garbled version printed.

Says Money Was Offered.

"I was pursued with all kinds of offers of money. I persisted in my statement that I had no letter from Bryan asking for a press agency. I declared that Bryan had never even hinted to me that he wanted to get into the theatrical business. In fact, the only time I have seen Bryan in two years was when I met him and talked to him for about twenty minutes while we were waiting for trains in St. Louis.

"One thing I did say, however, and that is that if I did have a letter from Mr. Bryan on any subject, I should consider it private and sacred. I think that from that remark most of the trouble has come."

A strange thing in connection with the letter printed over Mr. Block's signature in The Herald is Max Bleiman's corroboration of it, printed in the same paper. It is as follows, and from the same Philadelphia Hotel whence Mr. Block's dispatch purports to come:

"HOTEL WALTON,

"PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16, 1896.

"To the Editor of The Herald:

"I can corroborate everything said in Block's telegram of this evening. I remember distinctly his speaking of Bryan to me, and telling me he was anxious to get a place on my staff; but I had no special use for him, and never thought of it again until he was nominated for the Presidency.

"MAX BLEIMAN."

Mr. Bleiman has not denied the authenticity of this dispatch. In the alleged Block message Mr. Bleiman is referred to as the manager of The Herald Square Theatre. That he has never been, the position being held by William D. Mann, who is now in St. Louis.

This is Mr. Mann's version of the story:

"BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1896.

"To the Editor of The Herald:

"The time Bryan was nominated the story was told me of an application made by him to W. J. Block, now of the 'Heart of Maryland' company, who was then representing Mr. Evans, the owner of the 'Pudd'nhead Wilson' company. It will be remembered that Frank Mayo died on June 8 while on his way to Omaha to play a return engagement there, which was to begin the following Monday. As I recall the story, Bryan witnessed the performance of 'Pudd'nhead Wilson' at the first Omaha engagement, about six weeks before Mayo's death. He wrote the criticism of the play for The Omaha World, and in a conversation had at that time with Mr. Block asked him if there would be an opportunity for him as press agent of the show. That position was well filled at the time, so the story ended there.

WILLIAM D. MANN."

Report of Mr. Evans's Views.

Charles E. Evans, who owns the Herald Square Theatre, was interviewed by The Herald at the time, and this is what he is reported as having said:

"I distinctly remember the application made by Bryan to Block, because it was common talk about the theatre after Bryan became more prominent out West. A regular sensation was created when his nomination followed and we knew that we might have had a Presidential aspirant writing out press notices. But there's many a slip."

"There's not a word of truth in any of these things," declared Mr. Block, "beyond the fact that Mr. Bryan was suggested as press agent. I suggested him, and he had nothing to do with the matter.

"I'm weary of this whole business. Why, they call me Bryan around here. They tell stories that he consults me before I make a move."

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., entered the room at this time and shouted: "Hallo, Bryan; how goes it to-day?"

"That's it," said Mr. Block. "That's the way I get it. All these people around here knew I asked for Bryan's appointment as press agent, and I guess the story has grown out of the things they have been saying in a guying way around town. As for Leslie's Weekly, I never gave the least foundation for the story they printed."

Mr. Bryan's statement, made at Washington Court House, Ohio, that he had not applied to the Herald Square Theatre for a position, and that at the time he was said to have been contemplating a stage career, he was busy working with tongue and pen for free silver, was shown to Mr. Block.

"That's true," he said, "as far as Bryan is concerned. The move to get him into the theatrical business was caused by his Jacksonville friend and myself. I know he once wanted to go on the stage."

FOUND THE SCALES CORRECT

Examination About Washington Market—What the Inspector Says.

Inspector of Weights and Measures J. C. H. Smith and City Sealer Joseph F. Cook made an inspection of the scales in use by the various dealers about Washington Market yesterday. This was done in response to several complaints, recently received, stating that some dealers on the outside of the market were using short-weight scales.

Not one pair of scales or one set of weights was found during the inspection that was not up to the standard.

"We find it very difficult to catch a dealer who is doing business with short weights or short measures," said Inspector Smith yesterday. "I have only succeeded in arresting eight persons this year who were defrauding the public. Two of these were grocers, and the remaining six were push-cart vendors. I do not know what led to the complaints against dealers at Washington Market. It could not have been short-weight scales, and I have more reason to believe that if any one received short weight from any dealer, it was his own fault.

"Some snap butchers have a habit, during the busy hours of Saturday evening, of fooling their customers by their quickness. They will take a piece of meat, throw it on the scales, and take it off before it has had time to register the weight of the purchase. Then, as quickly, they will say: 'Twelve pounds, at 12 cents a pound; take it along for $1.60.'

"Now, as a matter of fact, the butcher knows well that the meat in reality weighs about eight pounds, and he also knows that twelve times twelve is not $1.60, but this trick will catch seven out of ten people. Another method of cheating is by the regulator on beam balance scales. The pointer is placed a few points past the zero mark by aid of the regulator, and thus a five-pound piece of meat will weigh just as much more as the pointer happens to be set past the zero mark.

"Here's another game practiced much by grocers who sell a given number of pounds of sugar for 25 cents. Say it is three and a half pounds. They wet the sugar before weighing it and putting it up in packages. When it drys out the sugar will sometimes not weigh over three pounds. If people would take a little care to investigate when they are making purchases of butchers and grocers, they would not have cause to complain. I am not at fault, because the scales are correct and properly balanced and sealed. This, you will find, is the foundation for one-half of the short-weight complaints."

BAY STATE GAS LITIGATION.

The Complaint of William Buchanan, a Bondholder.

Roger Foster, counsel for William Buchanan of this city, on whose application the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was placed in the hands of receivers last week, applied Monday to Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court here to have the appointments made by Judge Wales in Wilmington, Del., confirmed. Mr. Buchanan is the owner of $100,000 of the Bay State Gas Company's income bonds, and he claims to be acting for himself and other bondholders.

In his complaint Mr. Buchanan asserts that the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was bound not to contract liabilities nor use or dispose of its assets in such manner as to impair its net earnings, except in the legitimate management of its affairs, and he alleges that, notwithstanding this, the defendant company has assumed obligations for the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, without any valuable consideration to itself, and solely for the purpose of benefiting certain of its officers, in connection with certain independent enterprises in which they are interested.

The complaint further alleges that but for the illegal and fraudulent acts of the defendant company its net earnings would be sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest per annum on the income bonds and other obligations from May 1, 1893, to the present time.

Judge Lacombe affirmed the appointment of the ancillary receivers for this district.

Fired a Shotgun into a Crowd.

Herman Goebel, proprietor of the Trolley Hotel in Westchester Village, took part in a pigeon shooting match at the clambake of the Tallman P. Hyde Political Club Monday. The pigeon shooting was open to all, and many poor marksmen created merriment by their performances. Mr. Goebel finally took the gun and was told how to shoot. In giving the signal to release the bird, however, he waved the gun and pulled the trigger, shooting full into the crowd. George Stewart, a young negro, was shot in the eye and other parts of his body. George Harrison of the Howell soda-water manufactory and Hiram Hoffman, a hotel keeper, received shot in their cheeks, and other persons received shot in various parts of their bodies. The pigeon shooting ended abruptly.

FOR A NATIONAL FLOWER

ATTEMPT TO SECURE A FLORAL EMBLEM FOR AMERICANS.

North Carolina's Governor Wants a Convention to Select a National Flower—Dr. Depew Ridicules the Idea of a Three Days' Session—The Rev. Dr. Greer Inclines to the Goldenrod—Artist de Longpre Favors the Dogwood.

And the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of New-York: "Wherefore is it, I prithee, that we hear continually this converse wherein the people do long with a great longing for a National emblem—a flower indigenous to the soil, and showing in itself all the strength, beauty, and resourcefulness of this great country? The people long with a great longing, and are not satisfied.

"Wherefore behold! Send you your minions out that they may learn the will of the people. Then will we gather ourselves together in the heart of my domain, and for three long days will we consider this great subject; we will choose for ourselves a flower that shall be an emblem of this country. Then will we rise in our might, and we will hie ourselves to that great body which is known as a Congress, and which is our servant, and which serves us not, and with our power we will force it, and with our great strength we will compel it, that it set its seal upon the flower we have chosen. Then will this great people be happy; then will it have a flower which shall truly represent it; then shall the heart of this people have rest."

These are the sentiments of the Governor of North Carolina in regard to the semi-occasionally discussed question of a National flower for this country. As his wish was first made known to the public, it was put in the terse words of a telegraph message. As it arrived in New-York from Albany on Sept. 24, it read as follows:

"Gov. Morton has received a communication from the Governor of North Carolina requesting that he name two delegates and two alternates to attend a National convention, to be held at Asheville, N. C., today, to-morrow, and Friday, with a view of petitioning Congress to adopt a National flower for America."

A national convention is an event of importance in the history of the country, and a surmise as to the result of its considerations is always of interest. As far as New-York City is concerned, the convention will not receive very definite instructions. There seems to have been a decided apathy in regard to the subject of a National flower. A few men who might be supposed to be in touch with most matters of National importance or tending to increase the patriotism and general good of the people, acknowledge having given little or no thought to it. The florists have discussed the subject more or less frivolously.

Dr. Depew Is Indifferent.

Even Chauncey M. Depew had never given the matter consideration until it was called to his attention. But Dr. Depew can concentrate his thoughts upon any subject at any time. Perhaps he does not consider the proposed convention with due seriousness.

"I should think," says Dr. Depew, "that if it took a National Convention three days to select a National flower, it would be as much trouble as the nomination of a President of the United States. Three days is about the limit of a nominating convention. If this convention should debate the merits of American flowers for three whole days it would be an extraordinary contribution to the literature on the subject. I am afraid, however, it would be like the subjects in The Congressional Record—more remarkable for the space they occupy than the things they say. The selection of a National flower is not a big enough subject for a National Convention or to occupy any session for three days. At the end of the last day the delegates would be removed to some sanitarium, hopelessly afflicted with water on the brain."

That is Dr. Depew's opinion of a convention to choose a National flower. Still, if he were to dismiss the subject in a word and make a choice, he would probably say goldenrod.

Dr. Greer Thinks the Work Difficult.

So would, perhaps, Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Dr. Greer is interested in everything pertaining to the good of humanity in a broad way, but the subject of a National flower has not been one to which he has given any thought.

"I don't know that it would be possible to find a flower upon which all the people would agree," he says. "This country is not like Ireland, or Scotland, or Switzerland. We have an abundance of flowers of all kinds. We have all climates in this country. How would golden rod suit the people of California? Do they have it there? I have never seen it, and I have been there several times. It is always Summer in parts of California. I should not object to the goldenrod as being a weed. You might say the Scotch heather is a weed, looking at it in that light. That would not affect the question of a National flower unless you were to specify that it is to be a cultivated flower. We do not have the regard for a flower that people must have on a barren island where there is a feeling of affection for every green thing. To become national, a flower should be the result of some spontaneous feeling on the part of the people. If I were asked the flower I love best, I should say the rose. There is a change in the regard given to special flowers. Sometimes it is the rose, and again the orchid, which is the favorite."

Summing up his conclusions, Dr. Greer would find it difficult to find an appropriate flower as a National emblem or a real reason for such an emblem.

Prefers the Goldenrod.

The Patri Club of New-York has taken a wide interest in everything tending to increase the patriotism of the country and has presented many schools in New-York with flags and patriotic symbols. But the Patri Club has not considered the subject of a flower as a National emblem. The President of the Patria, Ellis H. Roberts, admitted not having given the subject much thought.

"I should select the goldenrod, however," says Mr. Roberts, "because it is generally distributed in this country, and because it is not used in that relation in any other countries. I don't think we shall ever have a National flower by Legislature. It has been suggested that we have the corn and cotton together for a National emblem of the country. I should not favor such a suggestion. That combination would be strong on the materialistic side rather than the side of sentiment. It is possible that the goldenrod is a weed, but it is rich in color and somewhat lordly in dimensions. On the whole, my preference would be for goldenrod. We have a National emblem in the eagle, but there are many ways in which a floral emblem could be used to advantage."

Violet and American Beauty Rose.

The retail florists of New-York who supply the enormous quantities of flowers used throughout the year in New-York for personal and household decoration, say that the great demand among their customers is for two flowers—the violet and the American Beauty rose. Of these florists, three say that the preference is always for the American Beauty, and two that the violet is preferred when in season, and at other times the American Beauty. This might be considered more fashion than fancy if the two flowers were not really supreme in the floral world. Fashion has usually some sound reason at the bottom of most of her whims.

The Florists' Association of New-York has discussed, or perhaps it would be better to say has spoken, of the subject of a National flower at its meetings, but rather in a spirit of levity than with serious concern. The wholesale flower dealers have not discovered among their patrons any predilection for a certain flower, which might seem to point toward a National floral emblem.

Among the florists themselves, however, ex-Alderman John Morris believes he knows of a sufficient great first cause to call a National floral emblem into existence. But it was a second thought.

Perhaps the Daisy.

"I don't believe we can have a National flower in this country," said Mr. Morris at first. "In the countries where there are national flowers, they have been adopted as emblematic of some great struggle or of a religious sentiment, as the rose of England and the shamrock of Ireland. There is not a sufficiently strong religious sentiment in this country to make us adopt a flower, and there seems to be no other reason for doing so."

Just there Mr. Morris stopped and thought a while. "I don't know," he continued, "but we may have a National flower, after all. We are just now in the midst of a great political struggle. It has a greater meaning than appears on the surface. There is a flower that is the emblem of one party. They say, and I don't know how that may be, that the daisy has sixteen silver white petals surrounding the one golden centre, and it has been taken as the emblem of one political party, and the goldenrod for the other. Now, it is possible that as the outcome of this struggle the victorious party may make the flower which was its emblem become a National symbol." Mr. Morris, if he were voting for a National flower, would say there was a chance of sixteen to one on the daisy.

An Artist Names Dogwood.

It remains for an artist to have given the subject really serious consideration. A French artist, Paul de Longprè, the artist of the flowers, makes an original suggestion.

"I have often thought of the subject," says M. de Longprè. "I have thought of speaking upon it. This is my own country—I am more an American than a Frenchman—and I should like to give it a flower. We cannot have the violet; that belongs to Napoleon, and the rose to England. There is the lilac; that belongs to no one, but it is not to be found more in this country than in another. There is perhaps ten times more of it in France than here.

"The columbine? Yes, that has been spoken of—a nice, tiny, little flower, but I do not call it a national flower. But I have one. Wait a minute. I will show you what I mean."

M. de Longprè was talking among his pictures, and as he spoke of a flower there was a beautiful fac simile to illustrate his thought.

"The dogwood belongs entirely to this country," and the artist brought out a picture of the dogwood with the white open blossoms clustering in thickly among the green leaves. "It is a thousand times more beautiful than the goldenrod; it is an artistic flower. There is something grand about it. I love that flower. It is the first flower in the Spring. It brings the beautiful days of Summer while the goldenrod comes to tell us that they are past. The dogwood is a beautiful, spreading tree, which grows very high where I live in the country.

"Perhaps national flowers are a little out of fashion now. We never speak of a national flower in France. We had National flowers when we had Kings. The violet belonged to Napoleon, and the fleur de lis to the Kings. The Easter lily belongs to no country, neither does the nasturtium, but that has no dignity. We artists are so fond of dogwood. It is the flower, if you wish something poetic; it is a wild flower growing from the soil of this country. According to my artistic idea, it is the most beautiful flower.

A Choice of Three.

"The goldenrod? If you wish a National weed, you can have the goldenrod. We have a national weed in France—the daisy. But you have that here. There is the clematis. That is not the national flower of any country, and the black-eyed Susan, but that grows in Southern England. The rose is a beautiful flower. There is nothing more beautiful than the American Beauty. When I paint it I think I am painting the strength of this country. We have them in France. It is said that they were originally French roses, named here. But they are not so beautiful in France. And the stems! In France they are only so long," M. de Longprè held his hands half a yard apart, "but here they are a yard long. There is nothing so beautiful for the table. The carnations are more beautiful here than in any other country. You may have either dogwood, carnations, or nasturtiums for your National flower? "Is it good to have a National flower? As long as you have women you must have one, the two go together. If we were all men, I should say we did not care for it, but as there are women we give them a National flower."

THREE TIED FOR THE LEAD.

Pillsbury, Tschigorin, and Charousek Even at Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 20.—Great interest was taken to-day in the play for the twelfth round of the international chess tournament, particularly at Boards Nos. 3, 5, and 6, where Tschigorin, Charousek, and Pillsbury were seated, and where it was generally expected the results would settle the distribution of the prizes.

At adjournment of the day's play the following bulletin was posted:

TWELFTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Marco—Popiel	Ruy Lopez.	64	Popiel.
Janowski—Maroczy	Q. G. decl.	32	Janowski.
Tschigorin—Schlechter.	Ruy Lopez.	57	Schlechter.
Walbrodt—Albin	Ruy Lopez.	61	Walbrodt.
Charousek—Tarrasch	Ruy Lopez.	64	Drawn.
Pillsbury—Winawer	Q. G. decl.	41	Pillsbury.

Noa a bye.

Appended are the scores of all the competitors at the end of the twelfth round:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Pillsbury	7½	3½	Albin	5	6
Tschigorin	7½	3½	Maroczy	5	6
Charousek	7½	3½	Tarrasch	5	6
Schlechter	6½	4½	Noa	4	7
Winawer	6½	5½	Marco	3½	7½
Janowski	6	5	Popiel	2	9
Walbrodt	6	5			

The pairing for the thirteenth and last round, which will be played to-morrow, is as follows: Tarrasch vs. Pillsbury; Albin vs. Charousek; Schlechter vs. Walbrodt; Maroczy vs. Tschigorin; Popiel vs. Janowski; Noa vs. Marco. The bye has fallen to Winawer.

It will be noticed that the men holding the three top scores—Pillsbury, Charousek, and Tschigorin—all play black to-morrow, and that Pillsbury has board No. 1.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—For the three months of this fiscal year the receipts from internal revenue have been $37,794,887, against $37,744,479 for the corresponding three months of 1895. The principal items of revenue are: Spirits, $19,944,645, an increase of $1,092,617; tobacco, $7,370,407, a decrease of $705,137; fermented liquors, $10,133,571, a decrease of $255,529; oleomargarine, $269,091, a decrease of $69,242; miscellaneous, $77,170, a decrease of $12,209. Filled cheese, at a tax of 1 cent a pound, appears for the first time among items of revenue, the tax collected from Sept. 4, when the law went into effect, being $1,215. For September, 1896, the collections from internal revenue were $12,009,130, as against $12,001,956 in September, 1895.

Whisky Smuggled in Sugar.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Oct. 20.—In discharging the damaged cargo yesterday from the steamship Umatilla, which recently ran on the rocks near this port, another Alaska smuggling scheme was exposed. In the cargo was a large consignment of barreled sugar destined to a leading Alaska firm. The action of the salt water melted the sugar, and in the centre of each barrel was found a large case of spirits. An investigation revealed the fact that in recent months a large quantity of supposed sugar has been shipped to Alaska, and it is now reckoned that thousands of gallons of whisky and brandy have been smuggled into the Territory in this manner. Customs authorities are investigating.

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FINEST
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FOR
Families
Bottled at the Brewery
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MAIL ORDERS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.

REACHING THE CHURCHLESS

COMMANDER BOOTH TELLS HOW THE WORK MUST BE DONE.

He Says God's Servants Must Take the Church to the Unchurched—Those Who Take It Must Be Fitted for the Work—They Must Have a Real Interest in the People and an Honest Desire to Help Them—Effort Must Be Organized.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America was asked yesterday, in view of the discussion among the ministers of this city as to the best method of reaching the unchurched, what plan of work he had found most effective.

The Commander's labors are confined almost entirely to the multitudes that are still outside the Church. He builds up no congregation, has no regular flock to edify from a certain pulpit every Sunday, and has no fixed neighborhood of parishioners to visit in so many stated rounds every year. He and his co-laborers go to new fields almost daily, talk with the unconverted and those who are furthest from the Church, and daily bring many into closer touch with religion and impart to hundreds some of the fervor of their own religious feeling.

When asked if he approved of Mr. Moody's suggestion for evangelizing this city, he said:

"I cannot criticise Mr. Moody's methods or his suggestions. I admire him greatly. He has two of the essential qualifications for reaching the hearts and convictions of men—sympathy with them and aggressiveness. Further than this I cannot go. We labor along different lines, and I can speak only of my own methods of work.

"You ask about the unchurched. I go among the unchurched almost exclusively. It is a mistake to think of the unchurched as confined to the slums. In that great multitude which does not go to the churches I find lawyers, physicians, business men, artists, and even former ministers. Some have fallen away from the Church. Thousands and millions have never been in a church or have never given a serious thought to religion. It is our endeavor to reach these people."

"

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

Stocks fairly active and buoyant. Further important gold import engagements influence sentiment. Money on call opened at 6 per cent., rose to 8, and closed at 4.

We have had to-day the most natural security market known in a long time. Everything was strong. General commercial conditions were dominant. Some ardent efforts were made by opposing manipulators to put obstacles in the way of the advances that were scored, but such exertions were wasted.

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These opposition tactics have greatly changed within the last few days—and there is ample significance in the change. Hitherto bear traders have been aggressive in raiding endeavors to force the stock market down. Now their chief aim is to try to keep it from going up. This change means much more than a hasty glance at it may disclose. Offensive warfare gives way to warefare on the defensive.

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A break in the price of wheat gave transient encouragement to the bear crowd, but the hope that the decline in grain was to do harm quickly passed, for wheat quotations rose after the slump as rapidly as they fell, and despite much professional hammering at Chicago, scored a substantial net advance for the day.

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Next to the disappointing wheat concession, the bear contingent for a time banked on the influence of apparent weakness in Manhattan Elevated to help them in the rest of the market. The price of Manhattan was manipulated down somewhat, but the irreverent quotation would not stay down. Manhattan's short interest is estimated by a Director of the company at over 15,000 shares—rather a good-sized contract if any good reason to cover should suddenly appear.

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Chicago Gas was the star stock of the day. It rose 4 full points, and closed at the top notch. In this quarter there has for months been an extensive short interest. At times it has appeared to be unwieldly. But at the same time there have been signs not to be ignored of willingness upon the part of insiders to have this short interest continue for a while undisturbed. Pending developments, it has not been unprofitable to have a short interest-paying borrowing charges. But see what effects are produced by just one whiff of apparently approaching betterment.

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As it is in Chicago Gas, so it is in most of the rest of the market—a big short interest carefully lulled to sleep. In Wall Street, drowsiness pays penalties.

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All the Western Railroad stocks are buoyant. The vault-traffic pressing upon them has significance that promises cheerful chapters for coming annual reports. With Granger railroads literally blockaded by traffic, we will not long hear about demoralized Western railway rates.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Minn. Iron	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1¼	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Lead	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Canada Southern	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	2¼	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Chicago Gas	4	N. Pac., all in pd.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Pa. Cl., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	4	Texas Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Union Pac., t. r.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	3½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Lake Erie & West.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Lake Shore	1½	West. Union Tel.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2
Met. Traction	1⅜		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Brooklyn R. T.	½
Bay State Gas	1	Del., Lack. & W.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., Col. & P. 1st	4½	P.&R.1st pf.inc.,all p.	1¼
At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s.	1	P.&R.2d pf.inc.,all p.	1½
Cal., L. V. & T. 5s.	1½	P.&R.3d pf.inc.,all p.	1½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1¼	R. Gr. West. 4s	1½
M., K. & Tex. 2d.	1⅜	St. L. Southwest 1st.	1
N. P. con., t. r.	1¼	St P.,M.& M.,M.ex.4s.	1
Or. Imp. con.	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Or. Sh. Line 6s t. r.	1¼	Texas Pac. 2d	1½
People's Gas, Chi. 2d	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2	L., N. A. & C. con.	3
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1	Northwest con.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	1		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 4@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. and a brokerage for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $105,156,796; balances, $5,809,053; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,005,321.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅝@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

***

President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America said yesterday regarding the money market situation:

"Money is working very close, and it may possibly work closer before the election. The high rates are natural and not the result of any manipulation of the market.

"The stringency is not caused by any hoarding on the part of the New-York banks. I do not think you will find any of that here. But the country banks are strengthening themselves for a possible emergency, and that is one of the great reasons for the conditions prevailing in the money market. The out-of-town banks are drawing down their balances and keeping their reserves in their own vaults. The statements show that the banks of New-York have been losing funds, and considerable of them have gone out in this way.

"The banks of this city are not restricting loans any more than they can help. They are doing all they can to help matters. There is probably some disposition to strengthen themselves, but they are in excellent condition already, and they do not need to add to their reserves to any great extent.

"Yet I do not look for any easing in money until after the election. To the contrary, a further tightening would not surprise me, although the constant influx of gold should have some effect. But if this gold is to be taken as it comes in and locked up before it gets to the banks, it is not likely to give much relief.

"There is the possibility of the out-of-town banks having amply protected themselves, in which case they will stop their hoarding and their drafts on New-York. This is only possible, but if it should prove true there should be relaxation in the money market here.

"We have only a few more days before the election, however, and after that I do not think we will have more of these troubles. There will be no stringency in the money market after Mr. McKinley's election."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84 for cable transfers, and $4.78¾@$4.79 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94⅝ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—par @10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$2.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ¾, to 94½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 33; St. Paul, ¼, to 73½; Reading, ¼, to 12⅛; Atchison, ¼, to 14; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 44¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58⅝, and Illinois Central, ½, to 94½. British consols declined ⅛, to 107⅜ for money and 107⅝ for the account. The Bank of England sold £900,000 United States eagles for export to America. The open market price of gold was ¼d higher, at 77s 11¾d.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were very strong. The 4s, 1925, registered, advanced ¾; do, coupon, ½; the 5s, coupon, ½; the 4s, 1907, registered, and the 5s, registered, ¼, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, ⅛. The sales were $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½@116⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92¼	..
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108
4s, r., 1925	115¾	116
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

DAWNING OF PROSPERITY.

Mr. J. Barron Niles of Niles Brothers said yesterday, in discussing the stock market:

"As to the immediate future of the market, it is almost useless to try and predict. Its course from now until the election will depend on the political situation and its various changes and phases. Politics controls the market now, and is likely to be the only important factor as long as the financial question is undecided. I do not think that money market conditions are as influential as people would try and make them out. Tight money is not always a bear factor.

"After this election I do not look for the great boom in securities that is so generally expected. I think people will be disappointed in the effect of the election on the stock market. I do not believe that all of the prevailing bad conditions can be overcome in a day or by an election. But it will be a great factor in restoring confidence and dispelling a great deal of the uncertainty and doubt that now exists. And I believe that the ultimate results of this victory for sound money will be as beneficial for the country as was the resumption of specie payments.

"I believe that we are on the eve of an era of great prosperity. We have had a period of depression, and I think the turning point will have been reached with this election.

"With the political question settled men will be warranted in going ahead with new ventures, in taking new chances, in investing and extending their capital. But I do not expect to see the improvement come immediately or spread with any phenomenal rapidity. Yet, it must come. Natural conditions will force it when the time comes for them to have their effect.

"Furthermore, I expect to see, some time in the near future, a great influx of foreign gold coming to this country in exchange for our securities. I expect to see Europe do a great deal of buying in American securities. Foreign capitalists have been selling out their American investments for a good while past, and they have had a good object lesson in the fact that they have always been able to find a market for them. That has not been the case with some of their South American and African securities. And I think the lesson will be the means of bringing back European capital to our stocks.

"Neither do I expect to see this foreign buying materialize immediately. But like the rest of the coming improvement, it will show itself when the time is ripe."

BUSINESS REVIVAL ASSURED.

Mr. W. R. Herrick of the Stock Exchange house of Nicoll, Herrick & Berg said yesterday concerning the outlook for the market:

"Between now and election I think the course of prices will depend almost entirely on the condition of the money market. The professional element that is in control of the stock market is, I think, confident of the election of McKinley, and, consequently, that factor has lost its immediate influence. But the tightness of money is likely to be taken well into consideration by the traders.

"And, as I look for still tighter money, I do not expect to see prices advance before the election. Very possibly they will sag toward a lower level. But I do not think this will be any detriment, eventually, for it will keep people from discounting the result and from loading up heavily before the election.

"On account of the prevalent doubt as to the outcome of the political situation, I do not expect to see any increase in the outside interest in the market. There is too much uncertainty and capital is too timid.

"After the election I look for a good boom in stocks. I am advising people to buy stocks then, no matter what the price may be, for I think they will be very cheap compared with their market value six months hence.

"Everything points that way. The condition of all mercantile business is such as to compel a revival. There must be a general buying movement from the consumer to the manufacturer. That means a business boom of wide extent.

"After the election is settled there will undoubtedly be a great deal of foreign buying, for Europe has not held less American securities for many years than she does now. Then there will be a great rush of outside investors and speculators—people who are now ready and waiting to be sure of their ground before risking their money in stocks. The gold that is hoarded will all come out immediately. Every influence that I can see will be on the bull side, and I see no reason for any other than an advancing market from election day on."

HAS GOLD BECOME DEARER?

Apropos of the much-hippodromed contention on the part of blatant Popocratic orators that gold has been made dearer by legislation, Mr. D. Ochs of 46 Exchange Place, an authority on exchange and general money market conditions, says:

"The silverites pretend that the 'crime' of 1873 has made gold 'dearer.' They argue that other articles and substances have declined since then, as compared with gold. That, however, by no means proves that gold has risen in value—for it may prove only that these other articles have "fallen still more" in value than gold. If we take the value of labor in this country 'as a standard' or measure, we must certainly admit that labor has risen since 1873, and consequently that gold has fallen as compared with it.

"One fact stands out boldly in gold-standard countries, and this is the decline in interest rates since 1873. We must not take as a basis the fluctuating rates of 'short periods,' but rather have to base on the interest rates ruling for 'permanent investments.' They were in and before 1873, in London, about 4 to 5 per cent.; in New-York, about 7 per cent., and in the West, about 12 to 15 per cent.

"How have these interest rates ruled in recent years? They have declined for permanent investments, in London to 2 to 3 per cent., in New-York to 4 to 5 per cent., and in the West to 7 to 10 per cent. What does this signify? A property in New-York that brought in 1873, (or twenty or twenty-five years ago,) at 7 per cent., a net income of $700, was then worth to the owner or investor here $10,000. Since the investor or owner now figures on 5 per cent. net income for a safe and permanent investment, it is worth $14,000, for at 5 per cent. this sum brings $700. Without having, therefore, in this case any change whatever in the income value of the property, we see it has risen 40 per cent. The property has increased in value in its relation to money—or gold—or putting it the other way, money (gold) has relatively fallen.

"It is therefore quite plain that gold has declined in value since 1873 as compared with either 'property or labor.' This fact is not changed by that other fact that many other articles have declined as compared with gold, respectively have declined more than gold. But whether 'property' has appreciated or 'gold,' in either case no standard or measure should be substituted now different from the one under which all contracts were made since generations.

"Against the assertion that more money 'per capita' will benefit labor, it is not necessary to go into lengthy argument here, as we can put against it most striking evidence to the contrary. We have here, say $24 per capita, and in France above $36 per capita. But instead of labor being higher in France than here, labor is paid at least 30 to 40 per cent. more here than in France."

A TOTTERING SCARECROW.

Gold hoarding continues a live topic of Wall Street consideration. Many peculiar instances are known.

Yesterday, however, there were indications that some of this locked-up money was coming out. The following is a fair illustration:

Two or three weeks ago a customer of a prominent Exchange Place house ordered the purchase of $10,000 gold to be put in a safe deposit vault. He sold securities at a sacrifice to obtain the gold. Meantime those securities have materially advanced in market value.

Yesterday the customer appeared again. He brought his gold with him.

"I always suspected I was an idiot," he remarked with breezy frankness. "Now I know it. Here's that gold. Buy me back my stocks."

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If this tendency to regain sanity begins to spread Wall Street cannot stay in the dumps. Important bankers do believe that the worst features of hoarding are over.

Some of the instances of gold hoarding told to me confidentially, writes the Wall Street correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, are amazing. Here is an example which, without names, can be cited as a fair illustration:

A New-York lawyer of National reputation called upon the President of a New-York National bank seeking advice; and, briefly, this is what he said:

"There has come into my hands $75,000 belonging to my sisters. It is all they have in the world. Now, how can I put it where it will be safe? If it were my own money I wouldn't worry, but the fact that it is not my own money, and that it involves so much for women who know nothing of business, makes me timid. I don't want to put it into a bank. If Bryan is elected banks will fail. I don't want to buy Government bonds. If Bryan is elected Government bonds will be paid in fifty-cent dollars; and I have concluded now that it is my duty to convert the entire amount into gold, nail it up in a box, and lock it away in a vault. This seems a cowardly thing to do, but I hardly dare do anything else. I am ashamed of myself, but the more I consider the matter the more confused and worried I am."

"But," interposed the bank President, "do you really think that there is any danger of Bryan being elected?"

"No; I don't believe there is the slightest danger of it—not the slightest. But this money is not my own, you know, and that's what makes me timid."

Other instances present equally queer phases of mental make-ups.

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Bear speculators affect to be much concerned over this. They see in it, they claim, influences which are likely to precipitate a Wall Street smash before election day.

This expectation is not shared by any cool-headed man in Wall Street. It is certain that every art of manipulation is being used by professional speculators to bring about such a smash, but outside of the tendency to hoard and lock up money, there is not a single bad factor in the financial situation.

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The Government Treasury is snug. The banks of the country have not been in so strong a position as they now occupy for more than a year. Our export movement is reaching to figures unparalleled. International balances of trade are all in our favor, and tremendously so. Foreign gold is coming this way in a steady stream. It is coming this way in large volumes. It is coming naturally. It comes because Europe owes it to us. Before this gold import movement is stopped we shall command more than the $100,000,000, which sounded like an extravagant prediction only a few weeks ago. These gold imports, in conservative circles, are recognized as of themselves an ample offset to all the hoarding that is going on or that can go on.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

A Chicago authority sums up the situation as it looks out there as follows:

"No one looks for an immediate bettering of times following Mr. McKinley's election. About the only apparent effect will be the evidences of confidence and advances in speculative securities. Everybody does not agree as to the probable advance in stocks and bonds. There are some who are bears and who believe or express the belief that present prices are near the real values. These people are not likely to aid in any advance that may be started in the price of stocks. The average business man and the average financial man expect to see business improve gradually. There is no doubt there are many enterprises which are only waiting for the announcement of McKinley's election before being carried through."

LIFE IN PITTSBURG.

Out in Pittsburg Saturday seems to be most decidedly a day off. The Commercial Gazette of that city, commenting on Saturday's stock market, says:

"Locally there was again no business transacted, making six Saturday sessions of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange in succession that have been without sales."

WALL STREET TALK.

The most conspicuous fact in the Wall Street situation just now is that stocks are scarce. When a bidder appears he does not find a crowd of nervous investors falling all over him. Advanced prices are what he has to pay every time.

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On a single hundred shares Lake Shore rose over a whole point yesterday, and on the same amount Metropolitan Traction scored the same rise, while Panhandle preferred advanced 2. Two hundred shares of Pullman put up that stock over a point higher, and on 200 shares Omaha rose 2½, with Illinois Steel on 200 shares jumping 3½. The telling fact is that when you want stocks they are not to be found at any bidder's arbitrary price. Stocks are scarce—a good deal scarcer than strutting bear prophets.

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New-England investors in Burlington and Quincy are not having just yet any of those heartaches with which Wall Street bears have been threatening them these many weeks.

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If the Chicago Board of Trade can stamp out bucket-shop games, why is the New-York Stock Exchange less capable? It ought not to be.

Incidentally, Chicago Board of Trade memberships are advancing. Are Stock Exchange seats?

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Over $4,000,000 more gold from Europe was yesterday's record. This sort of thing is really becoming monotonous.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65¾. There were sales of 6,000 ounces at 66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver-dollars were quoted at 50½@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,050,454.91 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,050 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,040 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,671,048
Imports for same period	61,061,017
Net imports	$10,389,969
Net exports to date, 1895	44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,429
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 1,000 shares of Phenix Mining at .06.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,596,445, against $7,591,225 in the preceding week and $9,382,884 in the corresponding week of last year, and since Jan. 1 at $287,944,537, against $274,985,498 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	165	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	210	Mercantile	168
Butchers & Drovers	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch	110
Chatham	280	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	National Union	175
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	220
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	108
Continental	130	Nat. B'k North Am.	127
Corn Exchange	275	Park	250
East River	120	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Republic	135
First National	100	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	155	Second National	425
Gallatin National	290	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New-York	105
Greenwich	165	Third National	100
Hanover	310	United States Nat.	175
Importers & Traders'	715	West Side	130
Irving	140	Western National	114
Manhattan	200		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—There has been a fairly good demand for local securities, with quotations well maintained. There was a bid of 220 for Chicago City Railway and 67½ for Lake Street debenture bonds, an advance of a point. Strawboard was 33½@34 and New-York Biscuit 53 bid. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been recommended to the English Directors on Chicago Packing and Provision Company, common and preferred. The brokers in favor of continuing account trading appear to be in the majority, and the question will come up to-morrow at the regular monthly meeting.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Local stocks were a little more active, but the volume of business continues very small. Prices opened about steady, except for Storage Battery stocks, the common declining 1 per cent., to 27, and the preferred ½, to 29½. In the last hour, however, the common rallied to 27⅝ bid and the preferred to 30¼ bid, at which they closed. The feature of the early trading was Lehigh Valley which advanced from 29½ to 30 on buying of large lots by brokers representing insiders. Pennsylvania was also in demand, advancing ¼, to 52⅛. The traction stocks were quiet, and closed unchanged, except Union and Philadelphia, both of which gained ¼. After delivery hour Pennsylvania Heat stocks were in better demand, the common gaining ½ and the preferred ⅝, holding their advances up to the finish. Choctaw advanced to 7, but closed ⅛ lower. The list in general closed strong.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	16¾	17	16¾	16⅞
Cambria	39	39½	39	39½
Choctaw	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Con. Traction stock	21	23	..	23
Electric Storage	27¾	28	28	28½
Electric Storage pf.	30¼	31	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	48	..	48	49
Hestonville pf.	54	..	55	59
Hunt, & B. T.	20	24½	23	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	50	49	50
Indianapolis	..	16	..	16
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	21	20¼	21
Lehigh Navigation	41⅝	42	41½	42
Lehigh Valley	30	30½	29½	29¾
Metropolitan Traction	95½	96	95	95½
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	21⅛	21½	21	21½
Pennsylvania	52	52¼	51⅞	51⅞
Penn. L., H. & P.	13¼	13½	12⅞	13⅛
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	19¼	19½	18⅞	19⅛
Pennsylvania Steel	..	30	..	30
Philadelphia Traction	63¾	64	63¾	63⅞
Reading	11⅞	11 15-16	11 9-16	11⅝
Rochester Railway	10½	..	10½	..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.	235¼	236	235½	..
United Gas Imp.	67	67½	66½	67
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Welsbach	40¼	41	40	40½
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	..	1⅝	1⅞
Welsbach Commercial	..	19	..	19
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	60	..	60

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	73	80	73	80
N. J. Consolidated 5s	83¼	84	82	84
Newark Passenger 5s	101½	102½	101	..
People's Traction 5s	92⅜	93	92⅜	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66⅜	67	66½	67

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks of the H. B. Claflin Company will be paid Nov. 1. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 22 and reopen Nov. 4.

—The Henry R. Worthington Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after Nov. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 20, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	10	Adams Express	145½	145½	145½	145½	..
14	14¾	636	Am. Cotton Oil	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
54½	56	465	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55	56	55	55½	+1¼
108	111	5	American Express	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
5⅝	5¾	816	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	16½	344	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
110⅝	110¼	37,927	Am. Sugar Refs.	110¼	110½	109⅝	110¼	+ ⅛
97	98	395	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	97	97	97	97	- ½
90	91½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	..
71¾	72	2,260	American Tobacco	71⅝	72⅛	71⅝	71¾	+ ½
18½	21	198	Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	20	20	..
13⅜	13⅞	2,767	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	21¾	4,915	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
8¼	9	750	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	-1
19¼	20¼	426	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19¼	19	19	- ½
46⅝	47	1,395	Canada Southern	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	15	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	20,030	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	72⅞	70⅝	72⅞	+2¼
65⅛	65⅜	25,240	Chicago Gas	61¼	65⅜	61¼	65¼	-4
71⅝	71¾	20,566	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅛	72	71	71⅞	+1⅛
124	124⅜	390	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124	124½	124	124½	+ ⅜
100	100¼	3,445	Chi. & Northw.	99½	100⅝	99½	100¼	+ ⅜
63⅝	63¾	8,411	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	62½	63⅝	62½	63½	+1¼
26¾	27¼	1,020	C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27¼	26¾	27½	+1¼
18¼	18½	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
16	16¼	200	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
147	148	720	Con. Gas Co.	144½	146	144½	146	+2¼
154½	155½	200	Del., Lack. & Western	155	155	155	155	-1
43	43¼	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	42½	43	42½	43	+ ¾
92½	95	60	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95¼	95¼	93	93	..
14⅜	..	180	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
31½	32¾	80	Erie 1st pf.	31	31	31	31	..
19	20½	15	Erie 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
27⅝	27¾	2,170	General Electric	27	28	26⅞	28	+1½
91½	92½	230	Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	..
43	45	200	Illinois Steel Co.	44	44¾	44	44¾	+3½
7⅛	7½	160	Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
26½	27	100	Iowa Central pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
25½	26	800	Laclede Gas	25½	25¾	25½	25½	..
15¾	16	300	L. E. & Western	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+1
65	70	30	L. E. & Western pf.	66	68⅝	66	66⅝	..
145	147	115	Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	+1½
43¾	43⅞	6,480	Louis. & Nash.	43¼	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅝
⅞	1	257	L., N. A. & Chi.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2	2¼	220	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	- ⅛
91¼	91⅝	10,450	Manhattan Con.	91¼	91¾	90¾	91½	+ ⅜
95¼	..	110	Metropolitan Traction	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	+1⅛
14½	16	5	Minn. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	..
54½	55	100	Minn. Iron	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
10½	11¼	40	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	..
24½	24⅝	1,055	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	24¼	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
20¼	20¾	1,745	Mo. Pacific	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
21	21½	475	Nat. Lead Co.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+2⅜
83	86	64	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	..
101½	102¼	200	N. J. Central	101	101	101	101	+ ½
92	92½	323	N. Y. Central	91½	92½	91½	92½	+1¾
26	27	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	+2
8¼	8½	200	N. Y., S. & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
21½	22	160	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15½	7	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+2⅝
4¾	5	200	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14	14¼	410	N. P., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
21¼	21¾	600	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	450	Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
¾	1½	100	Ore. Imp., t. r.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	512	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	+ ½
23⅝	23⅞	11,600	P. & R., all in. pd.	23¼	24	23¼	23¾	+ ½
13½	15¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
147	148	200	Pul. Pal. Car Co.	147	147½	147	147½	+1½
3¾	4	100	St. L. Southw.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9	9½	325	St. L. Southw. pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅞
80	87	19	St. P. & Duluth pf.	85	85	85	85	..
106	111	17	St. P., Minn. & Man.	108	108	108	108	..
38½	39	200	St. P. & Omaha	39	39	39	39	+2½
120	125	80	St. P. & Omaha pf.	120	120¾	120	120¾	..
8⅜	8⅝	1,800	Southern Railway	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	3,730	Southern Railway pf.	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	3,090	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22⅝	23	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	400	Texas Pacific	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	11,615	Union Pacific,

was dull and unchanged, at 68. The Clearing House rate was 3@4 per cent., mostly the latter.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	..
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	25	60	25	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3 1-16	..	3⅛	..
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	204½	205	202½	204
Erie	58½	59½	59	..
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	92	..	92½	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8	8¼	7¾	8¼
Gen. Electric pf.	62	65	62	..
Illinois Steel	44	45	41	..
Lamson Store Service	18	18½	18	18½
Reece Button Hole	18¾	19	18¾	19
Westinghouse E. 1st pf.	48¾	..	48¾	49½
Bay State Gas	4	4¼	4⅝	4½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	..	202	..
Boston & Lowell	202	..	..	202
Boston & Maine	157	159	156½	..
Central Massachusetts	..	10	..	10
Cen. Mass. pf.	54	57	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	94½	..	94
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	..	98	100
Conn. & Pass.	130½	142	140	..
Fitchburg pf.	89	89½	..	90
Flint & P. M. pf.	30	35	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	172¾	173¼	171¾	..
Old Colony	174	..	..	..
West End	67½	68½	67⅝	68

MINING STOCKS.

Atlantic	17½	18	16½	17½
Boston & Montana	87¾	88	85¼	85½
Butte & Boston	2⅛	..	2	..
Cal. & Hecla	315	..	315	..
Franklin	..	10	9	11
Gold Coin	2½	3	..	2½
Kearsarge	12⅝	13	11	11½
Merced	..	6	..	5¾
Osceola	26	..	25	26
Pioneer	6½	..	6½	6¾
Quincy	110	..	112	..
Shamrock	85	..	85	..
Wolverine	7	..	6¾	7

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	110	..	110	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	..	..	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	..	..	50	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s.	..	..	50	..
East. 1st 6s.	..	..	119½	..
Mex. C. con. 4s.	64½	65	64	..
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	17	15¾	..
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	8	..	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s.	..	..	..	110
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	65	..	66¼	67
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	50	55	50	55

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	....
2d week October.	$34,892	$40,169	....
From July 1.	450,036	480,365	....
From Jan. 1.	1,265,331	1,326,950	1,236,091
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY—			
2d week October.	10,734	11,544	10,509
From Jan. 1.	503,949	496,243	442,095
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week October.	$23,133	$24,224	$23,373
From July 1.	369,546	358,804	319,023
From Jan. 1.	893,694	906,764	841,074
EVANS. & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week October.	$5,107	$6,888	$5,047
From July 1.	89,729	97,762	98,237
From Jan. 1.	228,062	234,531	222,498
EVANS. & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week October.	$21,923	$23,649	$18,853
From July 1.	301,527	335,957	324,240
From Jan. 1.	828,265	830,266	816,666
NEW-ORLEANS TRACTION—			
Month September.	97,599	108,772	81,573
From Jan. 1.	1,003,270	983,533	691,537
NORTH SHORE TRACTION—			
2d week October.	48,074	47,871	....
From Jan. 1.	1,185,454	1,162,645	....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
2d week October.	$228,111	$239,726	$226,931
From July 1.	2,977,263	2,777,272	2,938,724
From Jan. 1.	7,197,549	5,825,390	7,938,723
OHIO RIVER—			
2d week October.	18,445	18,834	18,374
From July 1.	295,383	297,380	254,084
From Jan. 1.	772,421	647,135	553,963
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,752	4,588	4,494
2d week October.	$439,026	$443,076	$388,864
From July 1.	5,411,063	5,567,939	5,123,361
From Jan. 1.	14,167,835	18,968,806	13,551,448

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 20th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,748,040
Gold bullion	45,039,760
Total	$160,787,810
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,717,389
Balance	*$122,070,421
Standard silver dollars	339,307,435
Silver bullion	745,469
Total	$371,053,895
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,800,638
Balance	14,253,262
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,777,907
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,056,373
Total	$123,834,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,834,280
United States notes	94,231,247
Net outstanding currency certificates	37,945,000
Balance	56,286,247
Treasury notes of 1890	$37,104,197
National bank fund	12,691,919
Fractional silver coin	14,732,856
Fractional currency	40
Minor coin	1,228,306
Deposits in National banks	16,820,272
Bonds and interest paid	5,376,472
Total	$87,954,063
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,802,265
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,918,335
Disbursing officers' balances	25,577,613
Post Office Department account	3,247,576
Miscellaneous items	1,675,437
Total	$43,221,227
Balance	44,732,835
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$237,342,706

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$678,746	$7,086,345	$42,947,296
Internal revenue	648,428	8,695,123	46,638,130
Miscellaneous	16,673	1,535,570	6,907,170
Total	$1,344,848	$17,317,047	$96,492,598

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$278,000	$5,982,000	$36,205,585
War	103,000	2,502,000	17,088,043
Navy	40,000	2,523,000	11,635,443
Indians	43,000	476,000	3,868,814
Pensions	550,000	6,839,000	43,821,790
Interest	48,000	5,019,000	15,090,003
Total	$1,062,000	$23,341,000	$127,710,679
Excess of receipts over expenditures	282,848	†6,023,952	†31,218,081

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$44,300	$78,050	$536,500
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	18,714	435,537	2,150,241

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$460,784,740	$84,184,014		$544,968,754
This fiscal year	35,498,760	4,145,704		39,641,473
This month	3,765,687	1,101,492		4,867,179
This day	127,567	83,735		211,302

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $648,428; from customs, $679,746, and miscellaneous, $60,973.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $225,879.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.14	*.15
Belcher	.59	.62
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.60	.64
Bulwer	.45	.48
Challar	2.25	2.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.80	1.75
Crown Point	.51	.51
Gould & Curry	.80	.80
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.45
Mexican	*.47	.49
Mono	.18	.18
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.68	.68
Savage	.58	.62
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Union Consolidated	.56	.59
Utah	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.53	.55

*Asked.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

City of New-York
3% and 3½%
GOLD BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. (Member of New York Stock Exchange.) B. B. DODSON.
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.
POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern:
345 Insulated Railway Joints, also patent of the United States, No. 551,688, dated Dec. 17, 1895, for Improvements in Railway Rails and connections, (known as the Neafie Insulated Railway Joint.)
200 shs. The New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. The Diamond Match Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
12 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 N. Y., Providence & Boston R. R. first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1899.
20 shs. Joseph Schneible Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (Hypd.)
10 shs. 17th Ward Bank of Brooklyn (Hypd.)
350 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
90 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
3 shs. New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable Nov. 2, 1896, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15th.
Oct. 7, 1896. A. M. HYATT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Oct. 17th, 1896. Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$16,046,590.70
OF
3½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
1,925,141.37	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
102,849.33	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
158,600.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
85,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
600,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
300,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
250,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable May 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
175,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
100,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
1,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
7,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1906. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
1,200,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.
2,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

WILL ELECT A BISHOP TO-DAY.

House of Protestant Episcopal Prelates in Session.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of 1895 created the missionary districts of Asheville, N. C., and Duluth, Minn., and the House of Bishops met in the Church Mission House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday to decide whether missionary Bishops should be chosen for the districts now or at another time. Forty-five of the eighty Bishops of the House were present. In the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. John Williams of Connecticut, presiding Bishop, Bishop Doane of Albany presided. The proceedings were secret, as usual.

It was determined to choose a Bishop for the See of Duluth to-day and to defer the election of one for Asheville for one year. It was decided that Assistant Bishops hereafter shall be called Bishop Coadjutors.

Resolutions in memory of Bishop Coxe of Buffalo and the Archbishop of Canterbury were adopted.

A member of the Church, whose name was not disclosed, through the Rev. Dr. Langford, Secretary of the Board of Missions, entertained the Bishops at luncheon at the New-Amsterdam Hotel. Bishop Potter entertained them at the See House last evening.

Traction Company Election.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company, held in this city yesterday, R. Somers Hayes and A. H. Paget were re-elected Directors of the first class for the ensuing year, and Henry A. Robinson and R. L. Anderten, Jr., were re-elected as Inspectors of Election. The annual meeting of the Directors of the Central Park, or Belt Line Railway, was also held at the same place. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.
By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 526 West 25th Street, in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October (October 28,) 1896, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, Dated New York, October 14th, 1896.
WALTER L. LOEB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO,
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1896, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court. City and County of New-York.—MARY H. HEATH, plaintiff, against MARY J. HEATH and WILLIAM LAWSON HEATH, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street distant three hunared and fourteen feet and three inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said centre line thirteen (13) feet and ten (10) inches, thence northerly on a line parallel with Eighth Avenue and a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street thirteen (13) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning. be the said dimensions more or less, said house being known as Number Two Hundred and Forty-six (formerly Two Hundred and Thirty-eight) West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said William Fogg Heath by deed bearing even date with these presents, which are given to secure the payment of the purchase money of the said premises.—Dated New-York, October 6th, 1896.
WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.
o7-2aw3wW&F&o29

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDWARD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1896, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the ninth day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to the line of the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly along the said land of Allen and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning. Containing two acres of land. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 15, 1896.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
The sale of the above property is adjourned to Friday, October 23rd, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 9, 1896.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and 13th Avenue. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 2d, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1896.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.87⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.31⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¾
Minnesota patent flour	$4.50
Lard, prime	4.72½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.62½
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.72½
Copper, lake ingot	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 73¾@76¾c; No. 3 do, 69@73¾c; No. 2 red, 76¾@80¼c; No. 2 corn, 23⅝@24½c; No. 2 oats, 18¼@18½c; No. 2 rye, 37@39c; No. 2 barley, 37c; No. 1 flaxseed, 72@74c; prime timothy seed, $2.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.05@7.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.82½@$4.85; short-cut clr sides, (loose,) $3.67½@$3.87½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short-clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19. Sugars—Cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.09. Linseed Oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.52	7.59	7.52	7.59@7.60
November	7.55	7.64	7.55	7.63@7.64
December	7.75	7.84	7.75	7.82@7.83
January	7.90	7.96	7.90	7.93@7.94
February	7.97	8.00	7.96	7.99@8.00
March	8.02	8.06	8.02	8.04@8.05
April	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.08@8.10
May	8.10	8.14	8.09	8.13@8.14
June	8.11	8.17	8.11	8.17@8.18
July	..	..	..	8.20@8.22

Market closed very steady at 2@5 points advance. Total sales, 121,100 bales.

Total net receipts to-day, 66,950 bales; thus far this week, 184,679 bales; stock, 1,010,593 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c. Sales, 1,112 bales, including 1,000 bales contract and 112 bales spinning.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton easier. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d. Futures steady; buyers at 2-64d decline; closed firm; unchanged to ½ point net decline; January-February, 411s; February-March, 411s; March-April, 411s; April-May, 411½d; May-June, 412¼d; June-July, 413d; July-August, 414s; October, 418¼d; October-November, 415s; November-December, 412¼s; December-January, 411½s. Manchester—Yarns dull but steady; cloths dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅞c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 31,519 bales; gross receipts, 32,180 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,926 bales; to the Continent, 9,900 bales; coastwise, 1,940 bales; sales, 8,250 bales; stock, 301,661 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 10,092 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,499 bales, to the Continent, 6,123 bales; sales, 923 bales; stock, 212,721 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct.

PRINCE HILKOFF'S ADIEU

TALKS OF THINGS HE HAS LEARNED IN AMERICA.

The Russian Minister of Transportation Has Gone over the Transcontinental Lines and He Says the Roadbeds Are Equal to Those of England and the Equipment Superior—Dinner in His Honor—Will Sail To-day.

With a tour of the shopping district and a banquet at the Metropolitan Club, Prince Michael Hilkoff, Russian Minister of Transportation, completed yesterday a twenty-one-days' visit to the United States, which railroad men and manufacturers of machinery belive foreshadows large developments.

In America the Prince has been the special envoy of the Czar, commissioned to study American railways and machinery products, and upon his report depends the future policy of Russia in railway construction and operation, and the use or rejection of American materials and methods. The Prince will depart this morning, on the steamship St. Paul, an enthusiast in our behalf.

Prince Michael is an elderly man, with the energy of youth. He wears a goatee that was first cultivated in America thirty years ago, and despite the protests of his family, who regard it as a barbarian relic, he adhers to it. He has a frank countenance and keen gray eyes, deep set under a high forehead. He speaks English with the slightest foreign accent, and emphasizes what he says with the gestures of a Frenchman. He has made his American tour with a small suite, comprising his son, Prince Michaelovitch of the Imperial Engineering Corps, as civil attaché; Col. Tchertkoff of the Imperial Guards, as military attaché, and his private secretary, J. G. Pangcorn.

Buys Presents for His Family.

The party reached New-York on a special train of the New-York Central at 7 A. M. yesterday morning, in charge of General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels. They drove at once to the Waldorf, where the Prince was met by Alexander Olarovsky, the Russian Consul, and with him completed arrangements for the departure of the party to-day. During the day the Prince drove through the shopping district, stopping at several stores to purchase presents for his family, in Russia, and ordered among other things a consignment of American watches for the use of his Russian employes.

Prince Hilkoff talks with enthusiasm of the possibilities to be opened by the completion of the Russian Railway system, which, he says, his purpose to push as now planned before the close of 1900, and of the modernizing of that part of it which has already been completed.

The first Russian railway, running between St. Petersburg and Moscow, was built on the American system. Subsequently the Continental system has been used, until within the few years, when American improvements in methods of construction and operation have been adopted. The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway is now the object of particular solicitude to the Russian Government on account of its commercial and political importance, and it is believed that one result of the Prince's American investigations will be to lay American rails upon its roadbed and equip it with American engines and cars.

The Prince's itinerary on his American tour took in transcontinental roads between here and San Francisco requiring methods of construction conforming to the Siberian requirements, and many of the principal plants for the manufacture of railway equipment.

The Prince Much Pleased.

"I cannot say which most impresses me," said the Prince to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "in returning to the country after my long absence—the great industrial and commercial advance that has been made, or the great courtesy of the people on whom I have relied for information. It is a wonderful country—wonderful!

"I have had many surprises. On the Continent it is commonly said that your railroads are imperfectly built, and that it is not pleasant to ride on them. I have not found that true. I have found that the roadbeds of American railways are equal to those of England, and superior to those of the Continental countries. As to their equipment, that is admitted to be superior. And you have here what no other country in the world can excel—a very high development of machinery for making the equipment of railroads.

"I have known before what you manufacture, but have not understood how you do it. My visit has opened my eyes to many extraordinary things that your artisans and engineers have produced.

"I was surprised at the perfection with which compressed air is used at the shops of the Santa Fé Railroad, at Topeka, where heavy metallic bodies are handled and molded noiselessly. I was surprised at the high development of electrical science as illustrated at Niagara and other plants visited.

Alludes to His Work Here.

"I foresaw that these advances would take place here many years ago. I am not entirely a foreigner. Forty years ago I was here, working in a shop at Philadelphia. Afterward I went to South America, and back to Russia. It is what I remembered of America, as much as what I have heard, that brings me back at this time to investigate your progress."

Prince Hilkoff would not discuss the probable effect of his investigations on the railway system of Russia, but some of his projects have become known during his visit. Anticipating the completion of the trans-Siberian system he believes that the globe-trotter will soon be able to make the tour of the earth in thirty days.

The Siberian Railway will be, when the 2,000 miles yet to be built are completed, 7,000 miles long. American manufacturers of steel rails and railway equipment therefore foresee in the visit of the Prince a future chance for an enormous market for their products, since it costs twice as much to manufacture rails in Russia as in America, and Russian appliances for making railway equipment are rather crude.

John J. McCook, who was entertained by Prince Hilkoff in Russia some time ago, gave a dinner in honor of the distinguished Russian at the Metropolitan Club last night. Besides Consul Olarovsky and Prince Michaelovitch, Col. Tchertkoff and Major Pangborn of the Prince's party, there were present:

Mayor William L. Strong, Frank Thomson, A. J. Cassatt, Chauncey M. Depew, W. Bayard Cutterbilt, Charles A. Dana, John Crosby Brown, Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills, John A. McCall, John Sloane, C. P. Huntington, E. D. Adams, George F. Crane, Albert B. Chandler, Col. William L. Trenholm, George Westinghouse, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Samuel Thomas, August Belmont, Thomas C. Platt, George M. Pullman, Edward King, Herbert L. Griggs, H. O. Armour, George J. Gould, Gen. J. H. Wilson, Robert Fleming, B. P. Cheney, Col. A. F. Walker, Major Frank S. Bond, John E. Searles, Walter S. Johnston, R. G. Dun, H. Walter Webb, George H. Daniels, and Andrew Onderdonk.

Clerk McCarthy Sentenced.

Charles L. McCarthy, formerly money-order clerk at Post Office Branch L, in this city, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, to two years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, on his plea of guilty of having tampered with letters and money orders that passed through his hands. McCarthy was arrested Jan. 20 by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Morris, and was released in $1,500 bail, when he disappeared. Inspector Jacobs found him in the City of Mexico, and he willingly accompanied the Inspector to this city. McCarthy had previously borne an excellent reputation, as testified to by his pastor and fellow church members, and so the Court imposed a light sentence.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...5:11	Moon rises... ..

HIGH WATER OCT. 21.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:02 A. M.	7:40 A. M.	9:29 A. M.
7:24 P. M.	7:51 P. M.	9:40 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 18
Italia	Gibraltar	Oct. 7
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Nordkyn	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Chateau Yquem	Havre	Oct. 10
Curacao	St. Thomas	Oct. 17
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Oct. 14
Lahn	Bremen	Oct. 13

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

California	Havre	Oct. 10
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 20
Strabo	St. Lucia	Oct. 15

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Coleridge	St. Lucia	Oct. 17
Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 17
Normannia	Hamburg	Oct. 16
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Patria	Hamburg	Oct. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 21

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Oct. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Comal	Oct. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 21	London	22 State St.
Manchester	Oct. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	5 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 22	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Nacoochee	Oct. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caalmette	Oct. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 23	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 23	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Leona	Oct. 24	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maidiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
El Dorado	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 29	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 1	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Nov. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 7	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'bco	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Brussels	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Paris	Nov. 11	S'th'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday Oct. 20.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Oct. 3, via Boulogne 8th, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. today.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Kingston, Ja., Oct. 9, with mdse. to Bush Company, Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Antonio Zamburana, (Nor.,) Fagerlie, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5½ days, with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kity, (Nor.,) Olsen, Montego Bay Oct. 12, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 13th, and Kingston 14th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co.; vessel to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Leona, Weiler, Galveston Oct. 14 and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Glasgow Oct. 8 and Moville 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M. to-day.

Bark Felicina Ferrari, (Ital.,) Olivari, Colombo, via Cochin, 129 days, with mdse. to Chevalier Brothers; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Forthbank, Patterson, Santos, 50 days, in ballast to J. R. Livermore.

Bark Matanzas, Erickson, Havana, 15 days, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

Sailed.

SS Ciudad Condal, for Havana and Mexico; Valencia, for Colon; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Nereus, for New-Orleans; Progresso, for Flushing; Bowden, for Baltimore; Wordsworth, for Brazil ports; Lismore, for Savannah; City of Kingston, for Port Antonio; Mannheim, for London and North Shields; Cevic, for Liverpool; Spree, for Bremen, via Southampton.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 20, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Oct. 31, 1896, a fixed red-lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected in about one-half foot of water, mean low tide, on the northerly side of, and about 150 feet from, the extreme end of Fishing Point, southerly end of Assategue Island, Virginia. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The focal plane of the light will be 14 feet above mean high water. The structure consists of a post with an inclined ladder reaching to its top, and an elevated walk 32 feet long extending from the foot of the ladder to the crest of the beach. The structure is painted light gray. The approximate geographical position of the light will be: Latitude N 37.52, longitude W 75.21. Bearings and distances of prominent objects will be: Assateague Beach Life-Saving Station, N ¼ E, 1⅝ miles; Assateague Lighthouse, N ½ E, 2¾ miles; Wallop's Beach Life-Saving Station, W 4½ miles. The beacon is intehded to assist vessels in finding Assategue Anchorage, which lies to the westward of Fishing Point as shown on the charts. At present there are 2 fathoms of water within 50 feet to the northward of the beacon. Bearings are magnetic and are given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Oct. 31, in light of the fourth order, flashing red every 5 seconds, will be established in the structure recently erected on Cedar Point, south side of the entrance to the Patuxent River from Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The focal plane of the light will be 45 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 12 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the water. The light will be shown from a black lantern surmounting a square, white tower, rising above the corner of the roof of a square, red-brick dwelling. The approximate geographical position of the light will be: Latitude N 38.17, longitude 76.22 W. Bearings and distances of prominent objects are: Point Lookout Lighthouse, NW by W ¾ W 2⅝ miles; Cove Point Lighthouse, N ¾ W 5¼ miles. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be struck by machinery, a single blow every 5 seconds. The bell tower is a square, wooden structure, painted white, and stands about 15 feet southeasterly from the lighthouse. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—SS Matin, (Br.,) Capt. Archer, from New-York Oct. 2 for Cape Town, &c., passed St. Vincent Oct. 15.

SS La Campaine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlager, from Antwerp for America, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Trieste Sept. 22, via Greece, for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, from New-York Oct. 3 for London, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, sld. from Licata for New-York Oct. 10.

SS Tiverton, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from Rosario, &c., sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York to-day.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 18.

Press Association Delegates.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—At the annual meeting of the New-York State Press Association, which was held at Glen Summit, Penn., in July, the President elect was instructed to appoint delegates to represent the State Association at the National Press Association Convention, to be held at Galveston, Texas, Feb. 16 to 18, 1897. President H. A. Brockway of the State Association has appointed the following delegation: J. H. Farrell, Times-Union, Albany; J. A. Sleicher, City Record, New-York; William Berri, Standard-Union, Brooklyn; H. J. Knapp, Advertiser, Auburn; F. P. Hall, Journal, Jamestown; G. E. Hamilton, Judge, New-York; Arthur McArthur, Budget, Troy; L. McKinstry, Censor, Fredonia; G. S. Griswold, News, Batavia, and C. S. Patteson, Newspaperdom, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BERG, AMALIE, (NEE SCHMIDT.)—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Sommer, Hulda Hammesfahr, Emille Muller, all of full age, send greeting:

Whereas, Emilie Hammesfahr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AMALIE BERG, née Schmidt, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o21-1aw6wW&d2

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 280 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-1aw6mW

BRITTON, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRITTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 12 East 133d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1896. JAMES EVERARD, Executor. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St. s2-1aw6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business; at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, JAMES B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-1aw6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next. Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

COOPER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelius G. Blauvelt, Garret D. Eckerson, James Eckerson, Catharine Anderson, John P. Blauvelt, Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Abraham H. Blauvelt, James H. Blauvelt, Isaac B. Freeligh, John Freeligh, Albert Blauvelt, John Blauvelt, James C. Blauvelt, Harry Sheldon Demarest, Jacob Demarest, Harry Demarest, Charlie Demarest, James Wilson, Mary Smith, Ellen Jane Haring, Eliza Johnson, Annie M. Haring, Ada Dodson, Asa Bell, Lizzie Seaman Jacob Bell, Annie Seaman, John William Cole, Rachel A. Graham, Jacob Perry, Peter C. Perry, William S. Perry, described by that name, his first name being unknown; Minnie R. Felter, Eliza Perry, Richard G. Perry, the children of Catharine Ann Foster, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown. The children of Eliza Sweeney, a deceased cousin of testatrix, whose names and addresses are unknown, and all other heirs and next of kin of ELIZA COOPER, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. K. Blauvelt of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Cooper, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o7-1aw6wW

DE GARMO, LAWRENCE BROOKES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE BROOKES DE GARMO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. MAURICE L. SITTIG, LEWIS O. SNACKENBERG, JANE ELLA BROOKES, WELSH, Executors. ROBINSON, BIDDLE & WARD, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap22-1aw6mW

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Maginnis, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 258 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOCKLIN, CLAUDIUS C.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John T. Ryan, as executor, &c., Hannah E. Locklin, deceased; Jane M. Hill, as administratrix, &c., James Locklin, deceased; Jane M. Hill, John Hugh Locklin, Catharine Locklin, Mary Crowley, Julia Ann Harris, Harriett B. Locklin, Eliza J. Stivers, Harriett S. Skinner, Sarah B. Donaldson, Mary L. Dolliver, Harriett E. Taylor, John Locklin, Sarah A. Levinus, Carrie A. Dietz, Grace Archibald, George W. Levinus, Eliza L. Dobbs, Julia O. Dobbs, M. Virginia Catlin, Elizabeth J. Dobbs, Charles F. Dobbs, Robert T. Dobbs, and the American Surety Company of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CLAUDIUS C. LOCKLIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Jane M. Hill, as administratrix, de bonis non, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS, Atty. for Adm'x, &c., 150 Broadway, N. Y. City. s9-1aw6wW

META, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 187 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City. ap29-1aw6mW

MUNSON, HARRY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Smith, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. JAMES N. EMLICH, EDGAR BROWN, Executors. HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o7-1aw6mW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-1aw6mW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-1aw6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. o7-1aw6mW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New-York City. s30-1aw6mW

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul"); at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 9 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La